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OR
WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS

A. J. WALLIS-TAYLER

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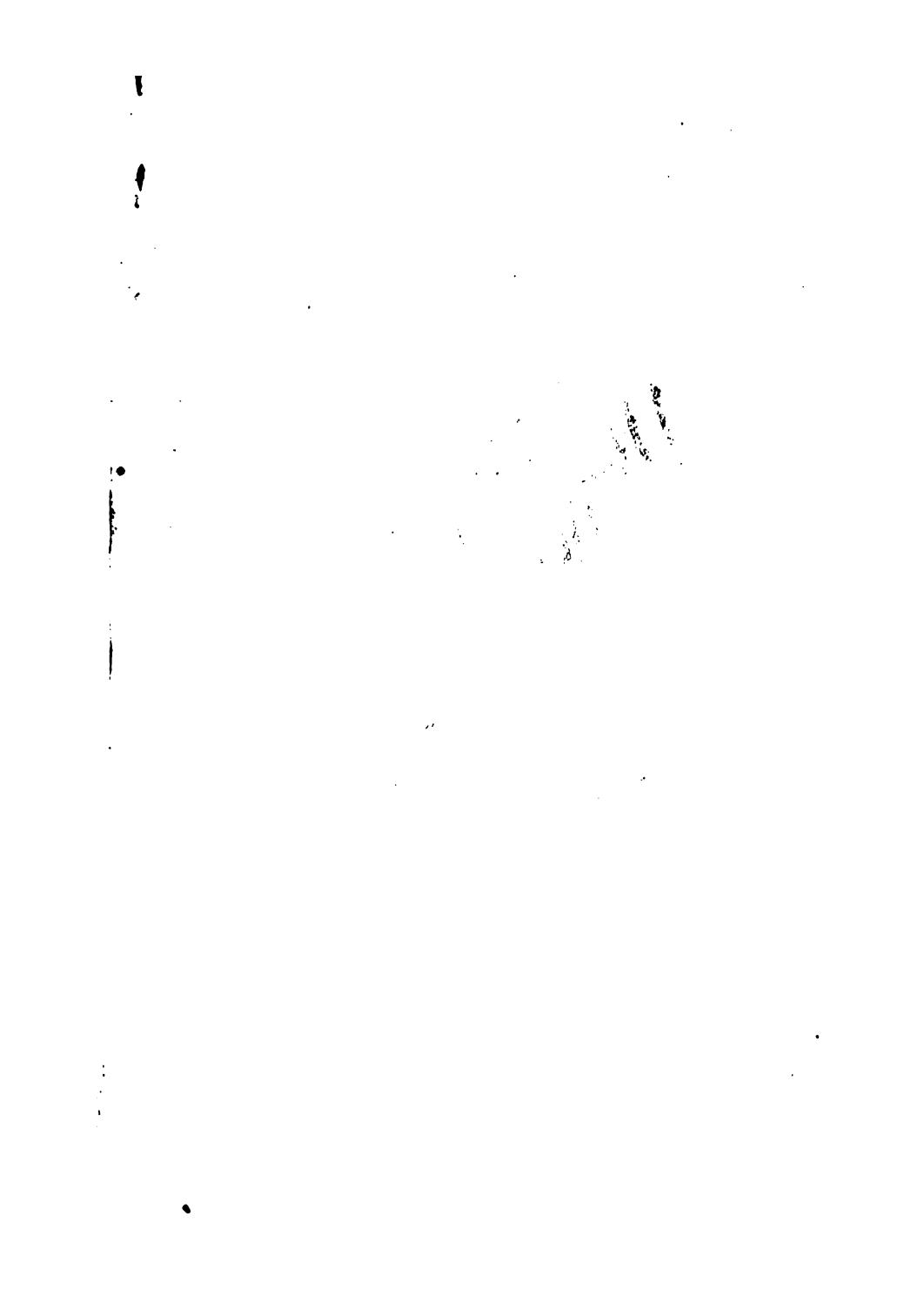
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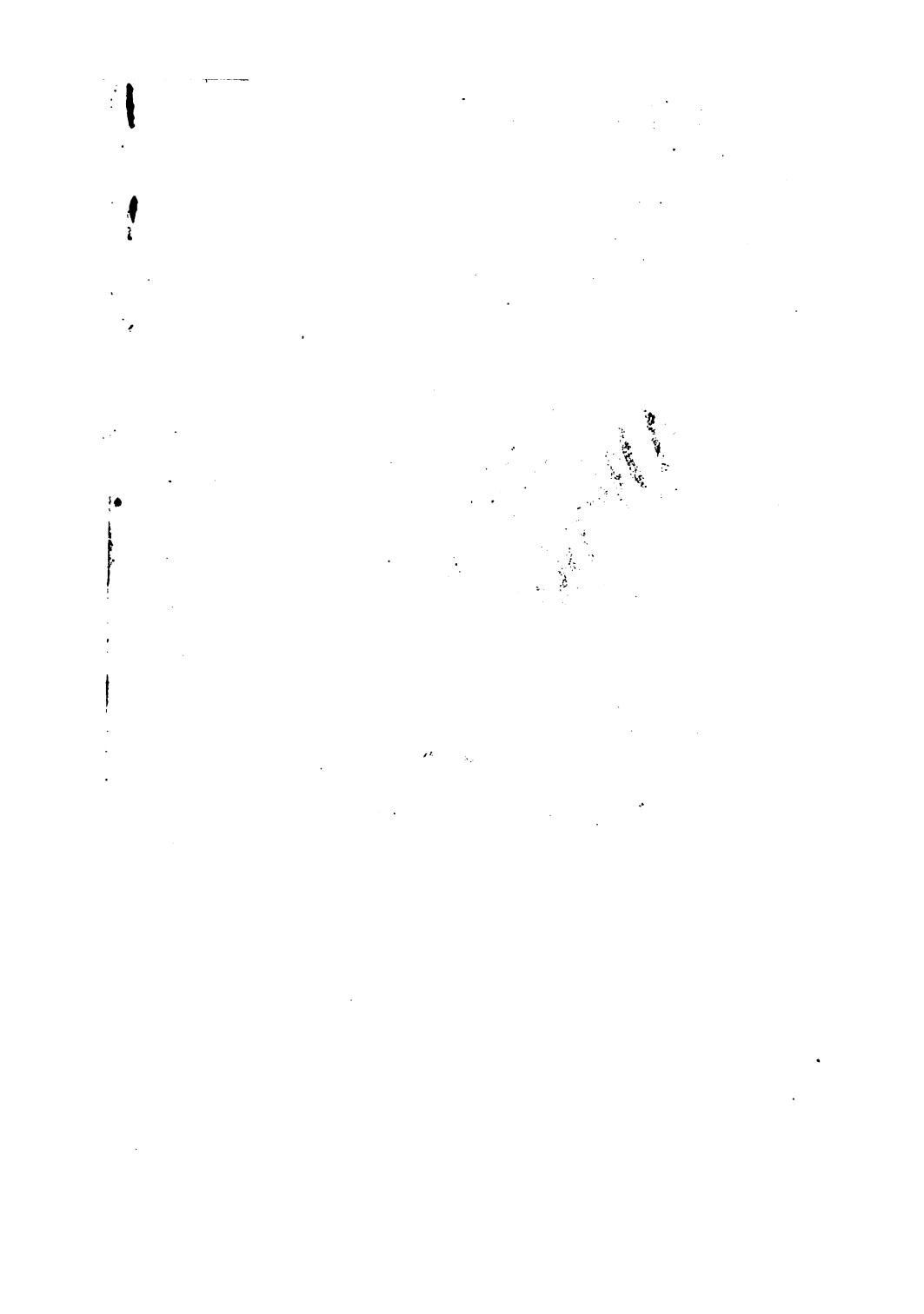
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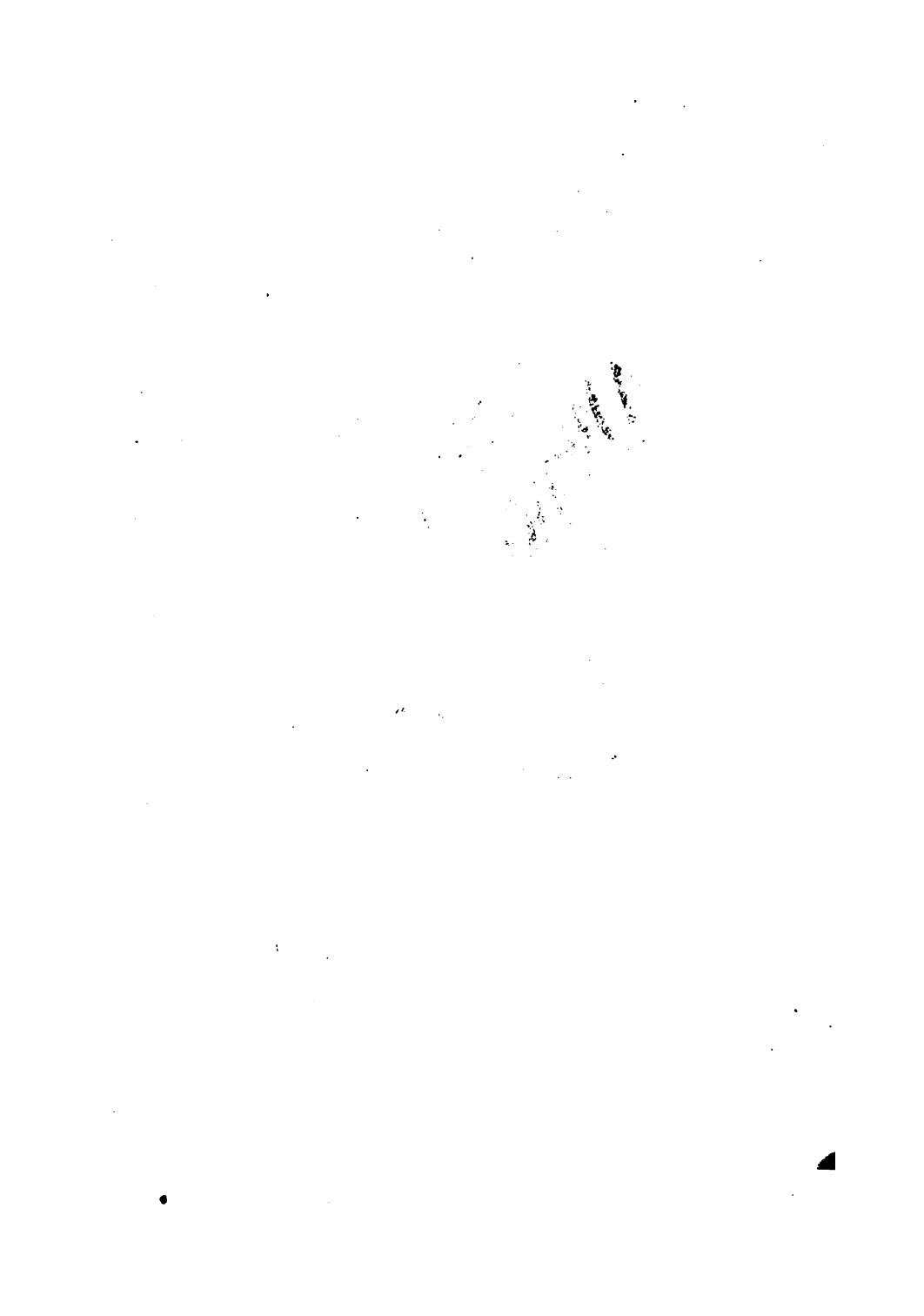


FIG. 75.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway as a Pier in South Africa.



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AERIAL OR WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS

Their Construction and Management

BY

A. J. WALLIS-TAYLER, C.E.

ASSOC. MEMB. INST. C.E.

AUTHOR OF "REFRIGERATING AND ICE-MAKING MACHINERY,"
"SUGAR MACHINERY," "MOTOR CARS OR POWER CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS,"
"MODERN CYCLES," "BEARINGS AND LUBRICATION," ETC. ETC.

With 81 Illustrations



LONDON
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1898

P R E F A C E.

THE utility of aerial or wire-rope tramways for the transport of ore and sundry other materials is now fully recognised, and it is admitted that their adoption allows of the profitable working of mining and other properties which would otherwise have to be left undeveloped and unproductive.

Not only can advantageous applications of this method of transporting goods and materials be made in numerous industries, but it is available also for passenger traffic in situations where the gradients or spans make the use of a tramway or a railway impracticable, or where the expense of either of the latter would be prohibitive.

As instances of some cases in which wire tramways can be profitably employed, mention may be made of quarries, cement works, artificial fuel works, gas works, artificial manure works, saw mills, breweries, distilleries, flour mills, gunpowder factories, textile factories, coaling stations and depôts, stores, wharfs,

jetties, railway stations, fortifications, as well as sugar estates, farms, tea gardens and other plantations, brickfields, &c. &c.

With so wide a field of application, no question can be raised as to the utility of a treatise on the Construction and Working of Aerial or Wire-Rope Tramways; and in the following pages—although the limited space at command in a small volume of moderate cost has rendered it necessary in many instances to curtail the descriptive matter—the author trusts that he has been enabled to produce a book which will (in a measure, at least) fill a want he believes to exist, and which may prove useful to the numerous class interested in the subject.

A. J. WALLIS-TAYLER.

323 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

June 1898.

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AERIAL OR WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF AERIAL OR WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS—THE RUNNING OR ENDLESS ROPE SYSTEM—THE FIXED CARRYING ROPE SYSTEM—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Introductory.

THE advantages possessed by aerial ropeways or cableways, or as they are more commonly called in this country, wire ropeways or tramways, for certain services, are becoming daily more widely recognised, and in consequence the number of installations at work for the transportation of goods and materials, both at home and abroad, is becoming very numerous, and the system is likewise, though to a lesser extent, employed for passenger traffic.

Amongst these advantages the following may be cited :—

The unavoidable heavy outlay in a hilly country that would be entailed by the necessity of making tunnels, cuttings, and embankments for a line of rail-

way is avoided ; and an aerial or wire-rope tramway line can be constructed and worked on hilly ground at a cost not greatly exceeding that which would be called for on a level country. Rivers and ravines can be spanned without the aid of bridges. Gradients quite impracticable to ordinary railroads can be worked with ease. The lines do not occupy any material quantity of ground, a post or standard at wide intervals being sufficient to carry them, and the intervening land being left free for cultivation or other use. The cost of a line is in all cases in strict accordance with its working capacity. The occurrence of floods or heavy snows does not interfere with their working. A line can be moved from one place to another with comparative facility. And finally, power can be taken off at any point along the line and utilised for driving machinery.

The principal applications of wire-rope tramways have been already mentioned in the preface, and of these, that to the working of mines is undoubtedly the most important, and in this connection the advantages derived from the use of a wire-rope tramway arranged to both hoist and convey, for open pit mining, cannot be over-estimated.* The superiority of open pit mining is so well known as to need but little notice here, but it may be mentioned that it saves the great outlay otherwise required for timbering, shaft sinking, pumping, ore breaking, and the extra cost of blasting. With an aerial tramway, moreover, the opening can usually be spanned, and the waste carried back to a hollow, thus admitting of the over-burden being

* See pages 13-15, 148-154.

delivered directly to its dumping ground. Where the pit is not deep some method of working with incline railways is frequently used, but no matter how the latter may be laid down, a certain amount of ore will be covered, and, moreover, the tracks will have to be constantly cleared of material thrown on them by blasting operations. The cost of loading the railway waggons is besides far higher than that of the shallow skips or carrier buckets.

In placer mining, the greatest difficulty experienced is the handling of the earth deposits in the river beds and streams, so as to work them to such a depth as to get at the richest deposits, which lie near the bed rock. This has been successfully performed by means of an arrangement of aerial or wire-rope tramway on the hoisting and conveying principle, working with special forms of self-filling grab buckets, or of drag buckets.

Aerial or wire-rope tramways have been also advantageously used for stripping coal mines.

Another use to which wire-rope tramways can be very profitably applied is the carriage or removal of produce from land. The most desirable of these applications are perhaps those to sugar plantations for the delivery of the canes to the crushing mills, and to farms for the carriage of beetroot to the sugar factories, especially the former, where the low prices, due to the competition of beet sugar, renders the adoption of every possible labour-saving contrivance an absolute necessity.

An important feature connected with the use of aerial or wire-rope tramways for the above purpose, is that the crops can be removed from the land by their means without in any way injuring the latter. In the

case of sugar plantations, moreover, the uneven nature of the ground is frequently such as to render the laying down of lines of railway from the cane pieces to the works a matter of great difficulty, if not a total impossibility, and such lines in any case demand the erection of a greater or lesser number of bridges, are expensive both in first outlay and in maintenance, and take up and waste a considerable amount of land. On the other hand, where no railway or tramway is laid down, the saving effected by the use of an aerial or wire-rope tramway as compared with cartage by mules, horses, and oxen, and the roads and traces and consequent waste of land, and cost of maintenance, would be even more marked. In such cases, indeed, the value of a wire-rope tramway cannot be overestimated, and that this fact is becoming recognised by owners of large estates is evidenced by their use becoming gradually extended, and the many installations now to be found, not only in Demerara, where they have been in successful operation for a number of years past, but also in Jamaica, where many have inclines as steep as 1 in 3, Mauritius, Martinique, St Kitts, Guatemala, and elsewhere.*

In almost every description of factory a short rope-way or cableway could be used with advantage, and installations of wire-rope tramways are now in use in numerous places for connecting the different departments of factories which are situated at too wide a distance apart to allow of being spanned by a bridge, or where the intermediate space is occupied by buildings, water, roadways, &c., which have to be passed

* See pages 125-128.

over. Such cases admit of a considerable saving of expense being effected by the use of wire-rope tramways, which latter do away with the necessity of lowering goods from the upper stories of works to the ground, and the subsequent removal of these goods by a circuitous route to, and elevation to a higher level at, their destination.

In factory lines the ropes can be frequently supported at many points from the walls of adjacent buildings, thus effecting a saving of the posts or standards that would otherwise be required, and the necessary driving power, moreover, can usually be obtained from the shafting of the works.

At the present time short cableways or wire-rope tramways are in operation at most of the up-to-date print works, and similar factories, in Lancashire,* also in dye works, manure works, chemical works, linoleum works, brick works, mills, and other factories too numerous to mention.

Wire-rope tramways provide both cheap and advantageous means of forming piers for loading and discharging minerals, and other materials, from ships and lighters, which in certain situations are forced by the shallowness of the water to lie at some distance from the shore. In the case of a cableway or wire-rope tramway, instead of the long row of piles that would otherwise be necessary, all that will be required to connect the shore with a point at deep water to which the goods can be brought by barges or ships, are a few posts or standards fixed in the bottom and rising to a height of about 12 feet above the water,

* See pages 119-125.

and which posts may be placed at wide intervals (180 feet or more) apart, a small group being provided at the above deep-water point to which the terminal can be fixed. The motion of the wire rope can also be used for driving cranes at the terminal points, as well as for carrying loads to or from the shore, thus admitting of the engine being located in a secure position on the shore where it may be protected from damage through storms, and, moreover, permitting of the cranes being run at so high a speed as to enable barges to be safely discharged when rising and falling from the effects of a heavy sea.

Numerous installations of this description are in successful operation, such an arrangement being used at the end of the wire-rope tramway at the Cape de Verde Islands, at Russel, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, &c., which installations will, in a succeeding chapter, be found briefly described and illustrated.*

Different Systems of Aerial or Wire-Rope Tramways.

Wire-rope tramways may be conveniently divided into two main or principal classes, viz., first, that wherein a running or travelling endless rope supporting and moving the carriers, is employed; and, secondly, that wherein a fixed carrying rope and a light running or travelling hauling rope attached to the carriers by couplings or grips is used. In the latter case two fixed carrying ropes are sometimes used.

These two main classes are further subdivided by

* See pages 108-115.

W. T. H. Carrington, C.E., M.I.C.E., a well-known authority upon the subject, in his practice into five different systems or arrangements, viz.:—The endless running rope with the carriers detachably connected to the rope by means of saddles ; the endless running rope with the carriers rigidly fixed in position upon the rope ; the double fixed rope type with carriers mounted on trucks or runners and detachably secured at predetermined intervals to an endless hauling rope ; the single fixed rope type with one carrier drawn from one terminus to the other and *vice versa* by means of an endless hauling rope ; and finally, two fixed carrying ropes with an endless hauling rope by which one carrier is drawn in one direction upon one carrying rope, whilst another carrier is drawn in the opposite direction upon the other carrying rope.

When erecting a wire-rope tramway it is imperative to carefully select such an arrangement as will be best suited to the requirements of the situation. The failures sometimes recorded are generally due to makers insisting upon an universal application of one particular type.

The Running or Endless Rope System.

This system, which is by far the most simple, was invented by C. Hodgson about the year 1868. It is capable of advantageous application wherever the amount of material to be carried does not surpass 500 tons per working day of ten hours, and the individual loads 6 cwts. The inclines, moreover, should not be steeper than 1 in 3, and the section of the ground should not necessitate a longer span than 600 feet.

The endless running-rope type of tramway consists shortly of an endless wire rope, supported upon a series of pulleys mounted upon strong posts or standards located some 200 feet apart, but with occasional spans of three times that distance, the rope passing at one end of the line round an arrangement of driving gear comprising a 6 or 10 feet diameter drum rotated by steam or other power at a speed of about three miles per hour, and at the other end round a similar wheel or drum provided with tightening gear. The loads are carried in boxes or receptacles hung on the rope (by means of V-shaped saddles) at the loading end, the arrangement being such as to maintain the receptacles and their contents in a state of perfect equilibrium, whilst at the same time admitting of their passing the supporting pulleys.

But one endless running rope is employed, which, it will be seen, forms both the carrying and hauling rope for the buckets. This system has been improved from time to time, both by its original inventor and also by Hallidie, Carrington, and others; but although apparently so simple, and decidedly the cheapest plan, its successful working is a matter in many instances of so much difficulty that it is being to a great extent superseded by the fixed rope system. It is still, however, pretty extensively used in Northern Spain and America.

The modified arrangement of the running or endless rope system previously mentioned admits of steeper inclines being worked, indeed it may be said that no limit exists to the gradient that can be successfully negotiated. This type of line is specially suitable where sudden and continual changes of level occur,

guard or depressing pulleys being easily placed where requisite without interfering with the passage of the carriers, so that the vertical angle of the line can be altered at each support or standard. The driving and tightening gear and endless rope are arranged practically as before, but instead of the carrier saddles riding on the rope and being retained in place by friction, they are rigidly secured by a steel band or clip, or other arrangement so that they are fixed in position and must follow the rope, passing round the wheels at the terminals, instead of running on to shunt rails as in the former case. For this reason the driving wheel is usually arranged in the form of a special clip-drum, and the tightening wheel is so formed as to allow the carriers to pass round it with ease. The carrier receptacles are as a rule unloaded by striking a catch so as to either cause the bottom to open or the whole receptacle to capsize or tip up.

The average cost per ton per mile for transport on the running or endless rope system, including renewals of parts and labour but not fuel, varies from 3 pence to 5 pence per ton.

The Fixed Carrying Rope System.

This system was also devised by Hodgson, and improved by Bleichert, Otto, Carrington, and others. It comprises one or two fixed ropes and a corresponding number of light hauling ropes. This plan admits of very wide spans being made without support, and a valley, river, or ravine of 3,000 feet and upwards can be negotiated with ease. Wherever a sufficient fall occurs, and it is required to transport goods or material from the higher to the lower ground, the

power of gravity due to the loads can be utilised in the case of a double fixed carrying rope line to raise the empty receptacles, and the line worked practically as a self-acting incline. When, on the contrary, the loads are required to ascend, or the line is practically level, or in the case of a single fixed carrying rope line, motive power must be provided. A small amount of this, however, will only be requisite for working a line on this system, as the rolling load gives rise to but little friction.

As above mentioned, aerial tramways of the fixed-rope type are subdivisible into three classes. The first, or that in which two parallel fixed ropes are used, upon which carriers are arranged to run, and are drawn along by means of a hauling rope, forms a desirable arrangement in situations where over 500 tons of material are required to be transported per day, and where the individual loads surpass 6 cwts. The inclines may exceed 1 in 2, and the spans 1,000 feet.

It may be here mentioned, however, that the capacity of transport by the former system may be indefinitely increased by grouping the lines where the situation admits of it, an arrangement which obviously possesses the advantage of practically perfect immunity from complete stoppage from breakdown.

Briefly, this type of ropeway consists of two fixed carrying ropes stretched parallel to each other about 7 feet apart, and supported by posts or standards located about 300 feet apart, upon suitable saddle castings. The carrying ropes are anchored at one of the terminals, and are provided at the other with some suitable form of tightening gear. The carrier-

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF AERIAL TRAMWAYS. II

travellers or trucks, which are fitted with steel-grooved wheels to fit the ropes, run upon the latter, the receptacles being suspended from these travellers by means of frames or hangers. The carriers are connected by some suitable form of friction or of locking grips or couplings to an endless hauling rope operated by driving gear at one end, and provided with tightening gear at the other end, the usual rate of speed being from 4 to 6 miles per hour. On arrival at a terminal, the grips or couplings are automatically released, and the carrier-traveller runs upon a shunt rail.

This type of wire-rope tramway is economical in wear and tear, but somewhat expensive in first cost, and is unsuitable where there are sudden changes in the vertical angle of the line.

The second type of fixed-rope tramway, wherein a single fixed rope and one carrier are used, is the best suited for situations where only moderate quantities of materials have to be carried, the individual loads being heavy, and the spans long, and the inclines steep.

The arrangement consists of a single fixed carrying rope upon which a single carrier is mounted through its traveller or truck, and is drawn forward and backward by means of an endless hauling rope operated by suitable reversible driving gear at one end, and having tightening gear at the other. The fixed carrying rope is supported on posts or standards placed at intervals of about 300 feet apart, the hauling rope being carried on pulleys fitted with guide bars located in the centre of the standard over which the carrier passes, the standards being so constructed as

to admit of the carrier passing through them. The return portion of the hauling rope is carried upon outside pulleys mounted upon brackets or arms on the standards. The attachment of the hauling rope to the carrier head is made by a pendant so shaped as to admit of its passing under the saddle-transom.

This type of wire-rope tramway is cheaper in both first cost and maintenance than that just described, and it is likewise simpler to erect and to work.

The third type of fixed-rope tramway, in which two fixed carrying ropes and two carriers are employed, the one moving upon one carrying rope whilst the other moves down upon the other and *vice versa*, is applicable where the spans are of extreme lengths, and the individual loads very heavy.

The two fixed carrying ropes are stretched side by side as in the other double fixed carrying rope type of tramway, but only two carriers are used, and most frequently these lines are arranged to operate as self-acting inclines, the loaded carrier descending and hauling up the empty carrier, or lighter loaded carrier, which in turn is loaded and descends. When the loaded carrier passes up, and the empty or light carrier descends, power is used. The travelling speed may be as high as 30 or 40 miles an hour. The individual loads may be of 3 tons or more, and spans of over 3,000 feet can be traversed. In one line in the Pyrenees there is a span of 4,500 feet between the supports.

This type of line is cheaper than the other arrangement of two parallel fixed carrying ropes in first cost, and also in maintenance, and fewer hands are required to work it. The quantity of material it is capable of

transporting per day is of course less, and the speed of running produces a rapid wear of the rope.

Special Arrangements.

There are many special arrangements of both these systems, the principles remaining, however, always the same, and the differences consisting mainly in the various details of construction, many of which are patented.

As may readily be supposed, the special circumstances required to be met in a number of cases have given rise to many other particular designs of wire-rope tramways, on both the above-named systems, to meet these wants.

For example, to remove earth from trenches during excavation a wire-rope tramway has been designed having separate branch ropes for the guide wheels, and connected with a drum or draught rope, what is known as a Turk's head being employed to prevent the buckets being hoisted too high. The rope is prevented from sagging by a small swivelling traveller.

The following is a brief description * of a special form of wire-rope tramway in successful use in the United States for both hoisting or raising and conveying loads.

The main carrying rope used has a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a span between the suspending towers of 1,000 to 1,500 feet, and weights of from 4 to 8 tons can be raised and dealt with. The main carrying

* For full account of this arrangement, see *Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers*, April 1894, p. 397.

rope passes over oak saddles on these towers, and is anchored at each end to the earth.

The carrier runner or carriage consists of two flanged wheels adapted to run upon the carrier rope, and the axles of which are connected together by a frame extending below them. In this frame are mounted two pulleys, over which the hoisting rope passes to the fall-block. The runner or carriage is hauled by an endless rope, attached level with the axles to both the front and back wheels, and returning above the runner or carriage, and passing between two guide pulleys, working in the frame of the latter. At one end this hauling rope passes over guide pulleys in the tower, and is wrapped five or more times round the 54-inch drum of a steam winch which gives it motion. The hoisting drum works alongside the latter, and is of the same size, so that by working the two drums in opposite directions at the same rate, the weight is kept at a constant height and at the same time will be moved horizontally.

To support the hoisting rope a special device is employed consisting of a horn on the back of the main carrier runner or carriage that holds a number of subsidiary carriers which are left as the carriage moves along the main carrying rope or cable, at suitable distances apart, to support the hoisting rope from the latter. To effect this an auxiliary rope of about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter is suspended above the main cable and held at a constant distance from it at the runner or carriage by passing under a pulley attached to the runner frame. On this rope is a series of buttons equally spaced, and increasing in diameter with the distance from the tower at the working end.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF AERIAL TRAMWAYS. 15

Slots in the heads of the subsidiary carriers corresponding to the diameter of the buttons, cause each one, as the carriage passes along the cable, to be stopped at its proper button.

It will be observed that the load can be hoisted or lowered at any point under the line of the carrying rope or cable, and that horizontal motion can be given to the load at any height to which it may be raised.

This type of wire-rope tramway can be advantageously employed in open pit mining operations, and other excavations, and is said to be found very efficient in constructing any works which can be spanned by the main carrying rope or cable.

To transfer goods from a floating crane to a store or warehouse, and *vice versa*, in one arrangement of wire ropeway which has been designed, small platforms are formed on the vertical frame of the crane, each of which platforms is arranged to correspond with one of the floors of the warehouse from which the goods are carried by carrier receptacles or cages attached to a wire rope. This latter is passed from a drum on the top of the vertical frame round a sheave to the warehouse, and back again to another drum on the same shaft as the first, the rope being wound upon the drums in opposite directions, and the latter driven by means of friction clutches. The shaft bearings are so mounted as to be free to slide in two radial segments struck with a radius from the driving pulley of the engine beneath, and connected by chains to counterweights.

Another arrangement intended for conveying goods between a vessel and a warehouse consists of a jib crane combined with an inclined rope tramway. A

double jib is hinged to a foundation plate fixed on the quay, and is supported by an inclined wire ropeway passing over a sheave, and connected to a counter-weight located within the building. This weight is so adjusted as to be sufficient to raise the jib, which latter is lowered by means of a crab or winch, and operating blocks and tackle, connected to it and to the foundation plate, the rope being clamped above the counter-weight when the desired position is obtained. Upon this ropeway is mounted a wheeled carrier, traveller, or runner, having the lifting or hauling rope, which latter is wound upon a drum within the warehouse, attached to it, and this drum is capable of being revolved by a loose belt connection to a rotating shaft, which loose belt can be tightened when desired by a pressure pulley normally kept out of action by a counterweight. The lifting hook is attached to a frame suspended from the lifting or hauling rope, and provided with two arms sufficiently far apart to admit the carrier traveller or runner passing between them. Another pair of catches hinged to the jib hold the carrier traveller or runner in position, whilst the load is being lifted or lowered, by engaging with studs or projections on the carrier traveller or runner, and the above-mentioned arms in rising are inclined by bevelled surfaces coming in contact with these studs so as to throw the hinged catches out of engagement, whilst catches upon the arms engage therewith. The carrier traveller or runner and load can then be drawn up into the warehouse.

On the descent of the empty carrier, which takes place by gravity, the catches on the arms of the lifting hook are automatically disengaged, and the catches

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on the jib re-engage with the studs, so as to hold the carrier traveller or runner in position whilst the lifting hook is lowered into the hold of the vessel.

A temporary ropeway for loading and unloading ships consists of a wire rope stretched taut between the deck of the vessel to be dealt with, and a crossbar, upon which a pulley is raised and lowered by a winch. This pulley is connected by a rope to a post, or other convenient point of attachment, situated somewhat beyond the place where it is desired to deposit the load, or to pick up the latter.

The carrier receptacle is first loaded in the lower position, when the cargo of the vessel is being discharged, then that end of the rope is raised by means of the winch, and the carrier runs by gravity down the rope, is emptied, and the end of the rope being lowered, again returns by gravity. When the vessel is taking in cargo, and the load would be consequently running in the opposite direction, this operation is reversed.

To enable a steamer to be coaled from a collier whilst under way, it has been proposed to use a wire-rope tramway of the following description. The collier is especially fitted for the purpose with a braced mast having at the top a pulley, over which the rope passes to a shackle on the mast of the steamer, and thence to the deck, where it is secured. The vessels are supposed to be maintained at a fixed distance apart, during the operation, by a tow-rope.

There are numerous other more or less impracticable patented arrangements which space does not admit of even briefly describing, and which besides are of little or no interest.

CHAPTER II.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION : POSTS OR STANDARDS—WIRE ROPES OR LINES FOR RUNNING - ROPE SYSTEM—CARRIER BOXES OR SADDLES—WIRE ROPES OR LINES FOR THE FIXED CARRYING ROPE SYSTEM—CARRIER TRUCKS, RUNNERS, OR SADDLES—FRICTION GRIPS OR COUPLINGS—KNOTS OR CARRIER COLLARS—PAWL LOCKING GRIPS OR COUPLINGS—CLAW LOCKING GRIPS OR COUPLINGS—CARRIER RECEPTACLES OR VEHICLES—MOTIVE POWER.

As in the case of railways or tramways, aerial rope-ways or wire-rope tramways consist essentially of three all-important parts, viz., the line or track, which in this case takes the form of a running or travelling, of one or more fixed, wire ropes or cables, in accordance with the system in use ; the carriers, vehicles, or cars for the goods or passengers ; and finally, of the motive power for the line.

Posts or Standards.

Whether the line be constructed on the running or travelling, or fixed carrying rope or cable system, the rope or cable must be suitably supported at proper intervals upon wooden or iron posts or standards. These posts are usually placed at from 100 feet to

300 feet apart, the exact distance depending of course upon the configuration of the ground to be passed over, an accurate survey and section of which should be always executed. When, however, a gorge, ravine, narrow valley, or river has to be crossed over, the

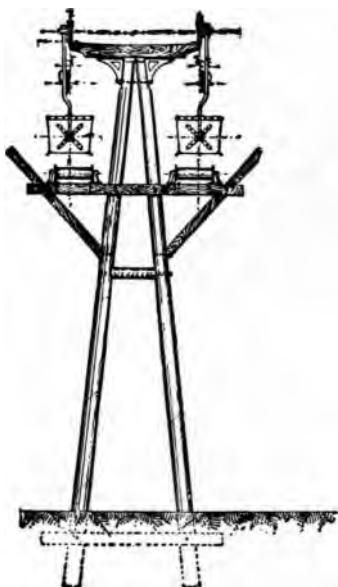


FIG. 1.

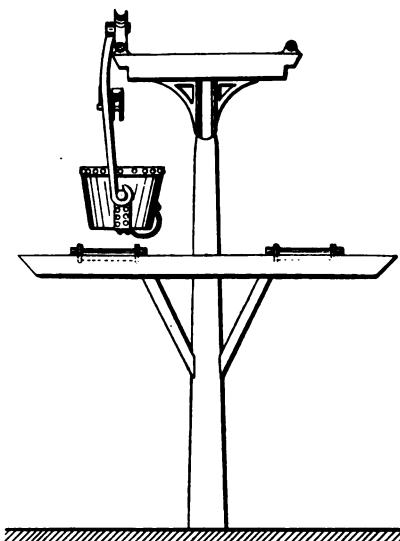


FIG. 2.

Single Wooden Posts or Standards.

distance between the uprights or supports may be very considerably increased, and, as has been already mentioned, spans of 3,000 feet, or, in extreme cases, even considerably more,* may be safely resorted to.

* See page 12.

The survey for a line of wire-rope tramway should in all cases be carefully executed. And it is important to bear in mind that wherever it is possible the line should be in a straight line, as each angle will render necessary the erection of a complete station, thus increasing both the cost of construction and that of working. At each point where a post or standard is to be erected, the depth of solid ground should be ascertained.

The posts or standards when constructed wholly or mostly of wood may, in the simplest cases, consist of common round poles or spars forming the legs, and having top cross pieces of well-seasoned oak or equivalent timber. These legs are stayed near their lower extremities, and should be let into the ground for a sufficient distance to ensure the requisite rigidity.

Two simple forms of wooden standards or posts are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Upon the upper ends of the posts are crosspieces secured in position by iron brackets, and provided with suitable shoes, saddles, or seats to receive the carrying wire ropes, two of which are used in both these instances to form double lines. Lower crossbars braced to the posts, carry rollers which serve to support the driving or hauling ropes at such times as the latter are not engaged by passing carriers or vehicles.

When iron is employed as a material for the supports, channel or I-beams, with angle-iron stiffeners, and channel iron crosspieces, are usually employed. Where the loads are heavy and the spans considerable, moreover, the posts or standards should be constructed with four legs.

The design of these supports, however, whether constructed of timber or iron, will of course vary from those of great simplicity, required for short lines carried at no great height above the ground level, to

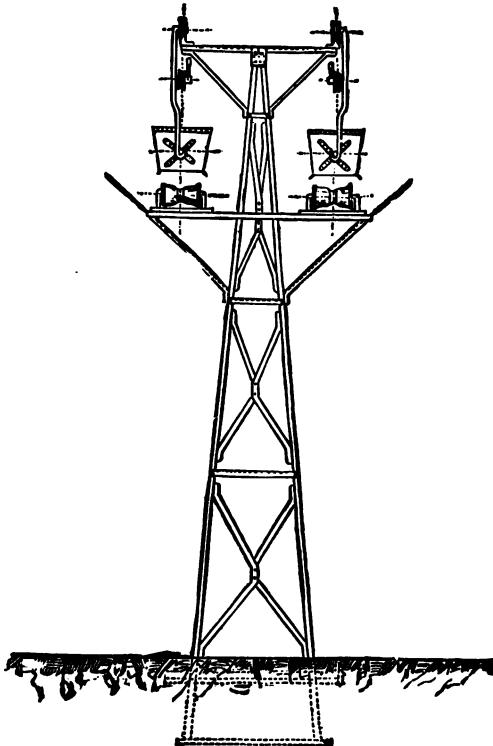


FIG. 3.—Iron Post or Standard.

structures of comparative complexity in the case of the more important installations.

One pattern of iron post or standard is shown in Fig. 3.

Another type consists of wrought-iron pipes connected by ferrules, and which can readily be taken to pieces, and adjusted as regards height by sliding the one length of pipe within the other.

The standards or supports, of whatever form of construction they may be, are, when above 45 or 50 feet in height, usually stayed with wire guy ropes as an additional security. When intended for supporting running ropes, the seats or saddles are replaced by sheaves or pulleys.

Descriptions and illustrations of a number of other posts or standards will be found given later on in the chapters devoted to the particulars of various installations that have been erected in different parts of the world.

Wire Ropes or Lines for Running-Rope System.

As regards the line or track itself, the characteristic features of the wire ropes used for this purpose, in both the above systems, will be found dealt with to a certain extent in the above-mentioned descriptions of the various installations on both plans. Inasmuch, however, as such ropes form a very, if not the most, important part of aerial or wire-rope tramways, being both the chief wearing parts and those most costly to renew, a few preliminary general observations upon the classes of wire rope most suitable for the purpose in question will be of interest. The methods employed for the splicing and securing of the ropes, and for their preservative treatment, will be found dealt with in the last chapter of the book. Space will not admit of even briefly touching upon the manufacture of wire, a subject which is naturally intimately connected with

wire ropes, but those desirous of obtaining full information upon this matter can do so by perusing a very interesting work by J. Bucknall Smith, C.E.*

For a wire tramway of the main class first mentioned, where a running or travelling endless rope carrying the buckets or carriers is used, this rope should preferably be of what is known as the Albert or Lang† lay, that is, a rope in which the component wires of the strands, and the strands themselves, are laid in the same direction.

Figs. 4 and 5 are photographic reproductions showing a wire rope of this description as it appeared respectively when new, and after two years' use, on a



FIG. 4.—Wire Rope, Albert Lay : Appearance when New.

wire ropeway on Carrington's system erected between Badovalle and Ortuelia in Spain. This rope was put to work at the beginning of July 1893, and was kept in continual use until 20th July 1895, at which time it had carried upwards of 165,000 tons of iron ore, the cost for rope renewal being in this instance only about

* "Wire : its Manufacture and Uses," by J. Bucknall Smith, C.E., Offices of *Engineering*.

† A so-called patent was acquired in this country in the year 1879 by J. Lang for a wire rope constructed on the principle invented by Professor Albert of Clausthal about the year 1837, and which at the time of Lang's patent had been in common use in Germany for over forty years, and had been made public in England for at least ten years.

½ penny per ton mile. It was, however, far from being worn out when removed, as was proved by the fact that the breaking strain was even then found to be $27\frac{1}{2}$ tons, against one of $29\frac{1}{20}$ tons when new. This was a very remarkable performance, and bore abundant testimony to the quality of the material employed, and the care and skill exerted in its manufacture by the makers.* It also shows how desirable it is from an economical point of view to use only ropes of the very best quality obtainable, although they may primarily entail a larger outlay.

Both the above and many other practical tests very conclusively prove that the Albert or Lang lay



FIG. 5.—Wire Rope, Albert Lay : Appearance after Use on Wire-Rope Tramway.

is decidedly the most suitable form of construction for running ropes.

The endless running or travelling rope, which should be made of special steel, usually passes at one end or terminal round a suitably arranged driving gear provided with some convenient tightening device by means of which the slack and extension of the rope can be taken up as required, and at the other end or terminal is carried by a plain cast-iron grooved wheel. The tightening devices employed are usually similar to those used on underground haulage installations.

* Messrs Bullivant & Co. Ltd.

Pulleys or sheaves rotatably mounted upon the posts or standards serve to support the rope between the terminals, and the carriers or vehicles are attached to it at suitable intervals by gripping devices.

It is obvious that the above grooved supporting sheaves or pulleys may consist of any ordinary and well-known types mounted in the usual manner. A number of specially constructed sheaves or pulleys have, however, been designed.

In one form the supporting sheaves for the endless travelling rope are constructed with deep flanges to prevent the rope from being jerked off, and also with raised or removable treads on which it bears. The sheaves are so dished that the bearings will be located beneath the line of the rope. At such points on the line as are exposed to great pressure, such as the ends of spans, it is recommended to mount two or more sheaves on simple or compound balance, or compensating levers, on springs, or on adjustable bearings, so as to distribute the strains, allow for the varying positions of the load, and to admit of the rope conforming to the contour of the ground. It is also suggested that the sheaves be mounted in canted or inclined positions at curves so as to allow of horizontal changes in direction being made without shunting on to another section.

It has been proposed to employ double pulleys or sheaves with a clearance or space between them to allow of the passage of the hangers. By this means the advantage of being enabled to hang the loads directly from the rope would be secured. In practice, however, it is obvious that such an arrangement would present many difficulties against successful working,

not the least of which would be to ensure the passage of the hangers, which have a more or less tendency to sway laterally, through the narrow clearance, the amount of which would of course be governed by the diameter of the rope.

Carrier Boxes or Saddles for Running-Rope System.

The vehicles or receptacles for the conveyance of goods or passengers, including the means employed for suspending them from the ropeway, are usually known by the name of carriers, and in the system of wire tramways under consideration in which an endless travelling rope is employed, the method of supporting them upon this endless travelling rope is such that the carriers are attached to and will travel with the rope, from which they are suspended by means of suitable frames or hangers, and boxes or saddles, several different methods being adopted for securing the latter to the rope, and the slipping of these gripping devices when inefficient forming one of the most fruitful sources of wear of the wire rope.

In one pattern the box is fixed to the rope, which is held therein by an abutment and strap, and to this box is journalled an upper hanger. The lower hanger carries the loads and is detachably connected to the upper one, and its lower end enters a V-shaped notch with a cross rib in the carrier receptacle or bucket into which it is guided by a locking device consisting of a swinging arm. The strap for securing the box or saddle to the rope is tightened by a screw or by a jib and cottar, and the box can be placed at any angle

to suit the disposition of the supporting pulleys or sheaves.

An arrangement of saddle has also been designed by Roe and Bedlington, containing clips which grasp the sides of the rope, and are tightened by the weight of the carrier and its contents acting through toggle levers, wedges, and universal joints or rollers, running on plane, inclined, or curved surfaces, the slight end-wise motion of the saddle on gradients under the action of the load causing a further tightening of the jaws to take place. On passing a supporting sheave or pulley the clip jaws pass through the sheave groove

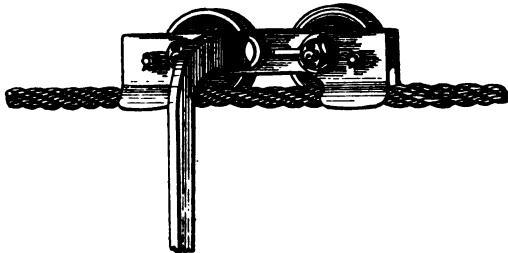


FIG. 6.—Carrier Box, or Saddle, for Steep Gradients.

whilst the saddle passes above it, and a taper nose attached to the saddle tends to bring the rope into the centre of the sheave groove if at all displaced. The saddle is also provided with two pulleys for supporting it on shunt rails at the stations, and the jaws of the clip are sometimes grooved to fit the cable or rope strands and lined with some suitable material. To prevent the saddle from tipping endways when ascending a steep gradient, the rod, frame, or hanger carrying the receptacle is pivoted to the saddle in the horizontal plane of the centre line of the cable or rope.

Fig. 6 shows one of Carrington's pattern boxes or saddles specially adapted for steep grades. The portion of the saddle or box which rides upon and grips the rope is fitted with a seating of some pliant material such as indiarubber, or of an arrangement of wooden or composition friction pieces or blocks, the latter being held by some authorities to be the best, as the indiarubber seatings are liable in some cases where the gradients are very steep to slip in wet weather. For additional security steel toggles are sometimes placed at the extremities, but this practice is objectionable by reason of the great wear and tear to which they subject the ropes or cables. The external arrangement and construction of the box or saddle will be sufficiently apparent from the illustration without much further description.

The frame carrying the friction blocks or pieces is generally made of malleable cast-iron, with wings at each end, which, when the carrier is passing a rope-supporting pulley, embrace the pulley rim.

Small shunt wheels are mounted upon pins carried in the frame, as shown, and serve to remove the carrier from the rope at the terminals, and at the curves, where shunt rails are fixed for that purpose.

Another form of saddle has a V-shaped groove, also lined with indiarubber or other elastic material at each end, which grooves ride on the rope, and the indiarubber by engaging with the wires obviates any tendency to slipping under ordinary conditions. At the central portion which is clear of the rope a pair of jaws are arranged to grip the wire-work freely on inclines. To effect this the load is suspended from a horizontal transverse shaft on the top of the saddle, and a verti-

cal stud is provided on the former having at its top a horizontal shuttle-shaped piece placed in the direction of the rope. The arms of the grip are forked fore and aft, the prongs rising opposite the pointed end of the shuttle, which, when the saddle assumes an inclined position on a gradient, enters between the forked arms and causes the jaws to grip the rope by reason of the weight hanging in a vertical direction, and so causing the shaft to rotate relatively to the saddle.

A type of box or saddle for steep grades is so constructed that it is capable, whilst riding on the rope, of passing through an enlarged groove provided on the supporting pulleys. The frictional connection to the rope is in this case usually discarded in favour of a mechanical device which grips the rope, or in some cases of an arrangement of clip, consisting of a lug cast on to the frame or to a movable portion of the latter, and resting between the strands of the rope.*

The Hallidie clip is one which is rather extensively used, and has been well spoken of. It consists essentially of two parts connected by a pin forming a hinge joint opening upwards. On the extreme end of the body or main part is a spiral web that enters the rope. Two prongs on the other end of this body are drilled to receive the pin, and the piece jointed to the body by the latter has an arm which forms a journal, a lip or projection preventing the joint from working downwards. The spiral web on the body has five concave corrugations or scores and one convex corrugation, and is formed to suit the pitch of the strands of the rope in which it is to be entered, and

* See description of running-rope system on this plan, pages 9, 104.

also the size of the latter, so that the rope will fit accurately in the corrugations.

When in place in a six-strand rope the first corrugation will receive the heart or core, and the second and third receive the two outside strands of the rope. The third of the three bottom strands will lie beneath the core which is in the first corrugation or score. The sixth convex corrugation on the upper side of the web will take the place of the upper half of the core, and the fourth and fifth corrugations will take one strand each, whilst the third will lie on the top of the sixth corrugation. An almost perfectly round rope is thus, it will be seen, secured at the point of attachment.

On the inner end of the above-mentioned arm is cast a solid collar, and a loose collar or washer placed at the free or outer end and retained in place by a split pin, forms the journal upon which can be mounted the carrier or hanger frame.

In work, when passing a sheave or pulley the body rides on the rim of the sheave, and is raised up as it travels over it, gradually falling as it passes until the joint takes its bearing, the shaft or journal remaining during the movement in a horizontal, or approximately horizontal, position.

The advantages claimed for this clip are:—Owing to the clip being hinged and inserted into the rope without the form of the latter being altered at the point of insertion, no swelling is produced on the rope, and the clip can pass over a sheave without jar to the rope, or throwing the load out of its vertical position, thus avoiding the detrimental swinging action which takes place when rigid clips are used. This hinged arrange-

ment, besides, admits of very deep wide grooved sheaves or pulleys being used, and the liability of the rope being jerked out of place is thus reduced to a minimum. With ordinary clips, on the contrary, the rims of the sheaves have to be cut down so that the grooves will not be deeper than half the diameter of the rope, and consequently the danger of the latter leaving them is considerable. The clip can also be very readily attached to the rope, and can be easily advanced on the latter from time to time, so as to distribute the wear, and prolong the life of the rope. It is cheap, and does not require, as is the case with some forms of clips, to be bent round the rope whilst hot, thereby affecting the temper of the latter and frequently considerably reducing its tensile strength.

Wire Ropes or Lines for the Fixed Carrying Rope System.

With respect to the second main class of wire tramways mentioned, that is, those in which a strong fixed carrying rope forms each of the lines, tracks, or ways, and a light running or travelling rope is employed in conjunction therewith for driving or haulage purposes, the former should be of stout steel wire, and specially designed to withstand the strains to which the line or track will be subjected in working; and the latter should preferably consist of fine steel wire, and be made on the Albert lay, and with a hempen core so as to ensure the maximum degree of flexibility.

The fixed rope forming the track or line is sometimes solidly anchored at each end, suitable means for straining or taking up the slack being provided at a point, or at points, along the line. In other cases it is

anchored at one end only, and strained at the other end by heavy weights passing over pulleys, a weighted anchor carriage, or by winding it on a drum, &c.

The posts or standards used in lines on this system do not differ materially from those employed for the running or endless rope system, the wooden and iron posts or standards shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 being, indeed, arranged to support fixed ropes, the method adopted not being, however, shown very plainly owing to the smallness of the scale.

The fixed carrying rope is as a rule supported at the posts or standards in iron saddles, seatings, shoes, or cradles so formed as to afford no obstruction to the passage of the grooved wheels of the carrier travellers or trucks running on the rope, whilst the light travelling hauling or driving rope is held up simply by its attachment at frequent intervals to the carrier frames or hangers, except where such intervals or spaces are of considerable extent, in which case the rope is generally arranged to rest upon rollers rotatably mounted upon arms, brackets, or crosspieces fixed to the posts or standards.

The method of supporting the carrying rope is of considerable importance, as, by reason of variations in temperature and in the positions of the loaded carriers, the ropes have a considerable endwise movement imparted to them, which, if they should become fixed in their saddles, seatings, or shoes, would tend to overturn the posts or standards, and in any case is likely to give rise to a considerable amount of wear. To overcome this objection the ropes are sometimes carried on grooved sheaves or pulleys, but the small amount of bearing surface afforded by these

also entails excessive wear. More successful methods are those wherein the blocks or shoes are mounted upon small rollers and arranged to run upon suitable paths or races, or what is still better, secured, as in the Obach and Beer systems, to the ends of pendulum rods or swinging levers, arranged to move through certain arcs, but supported against sideway movement by quadrant-shaped guides.

The terminals and occasionally intermediate points of divergence on the line, where the latter is constructed as is usual in straight sections, have to be

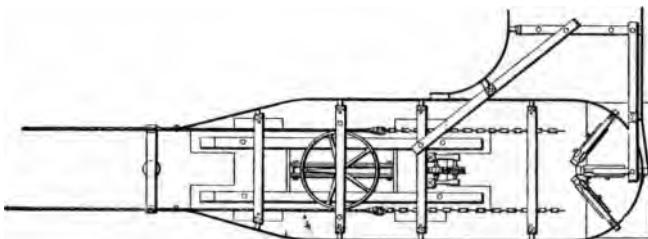


FIG. 7.—Wire-Rope Tramway End or Terminal.

provided with switch rails to enable the carriers to be transferred or shunted on to another line or track, or on to the second rope or cable to perform the return journey.

One end or terminal of a tramway on Bleichert's system is illustrated in Fig. 7, from which it will be seen that the hauling or driving rope passes round the horizontal wheel or pulley, and the track is connected to a rail supported by suitable brackets. The carriers may be here passed round to the second or opposite supporting or carrying rope or cable for the

return journey, or they may be shunted on to another track by the switch rails.

When it is desired to erect portable temporary junctions at some intermediate points on the line where it is required to stop or to return the carriers to the starting point, these junctions are constructed with a connecting rail somewhat similar to that shown in Fig. 7, but arranged to dip below the supporting or carrying ropes or cables by means of temporary pulleys, so that they may be out of the way of carriers or vehicles crossing over.

At curves the arrangement is such that the carriers leave the supporting track or carrying rope and run, by reason of their momentum, on a connecting rail in the same manner as at the end or terminus of the tramway, having been released from the hauling or driving rope, by which they are again picked up on resuming their bearing on the line or track, that is, the fixed carrying rope. Both the supporting or carrying ropes, and hauling or driving rope, pass round rollers.

Amongst the various other plans that have been adopted or suggested for the arrangement of the rope-way the following may be mentioned:—Connecting the carrying rope by ties at fixed intervals to another rope suspended from posts or supports consisting alternately of one of considerably greater height, so as to form, as it were, a flexible girder. In the case of double lines stretchers or crossheads being provided to maintain them parallel, and to enable loads to be suspended when desired from both lines. The carrier supports and carriers need not in this case differ from those ordinarily employed.

Supporting the weight of the carriers by means of several wires so arranged that the tension of the wires will be independent of the load. These wires are fixed at one end or terminus, and are passed over grooved pulleys at the other end or terminus, and connected to heavy weights. The driving, propelling, or hauling ropes are arranged side by side with the former, one end of each being attached to the carrier, passed around pulleys, and back to the other end of the carrier, and there secured. The hauling or driving rope is driven by a suitable pulley, which latter is rotated by an engine located at the rear of the casing carrying the supporting pulleys, and provided with guides for the suspension tension weights. These latter consist of two side plates carrying between them at the top a loose pulley, and having supports for removable bars forming the adjustable part of the weight.

In another arrangement of ropeway suggested by Hodgson, a rope was to be laid parallel to the bearing or carrying rope, which second rope was to be capable of taking a strain similar to that thrown by the loads upon the bearing or carrying rope, and was to be clamped by a clip formed with spiral grooves corresponding to the lay of the rope, to the supports of the bearing or carrying rope. The bearing or carrying rope was to be first laid with a sag so as not to overstrain it, and then the sustaining or carrying rope strained whilst unloaded to its maximum strain.

Many plans have been proposed for enabling curves to be rounded at angles instead of shunting the carrier on to a rail, and thence to another ropeway or section, diverging in a straight line from the first. In one

arrangement the bearing or carrying rope is replaced at the curves by rails, and the traction or hauling rope is guided by pulleys supported in a rail against which bear wheels on the vehicle suspending or carrier frame, and rope-gripping apparatus. The track is supported by two crossed poles with inclined struts, the poles being held where they cross by a bolt and a double channel section. The traction or hauling rope may be run at the terminal station round a horizontal pulley with a flange, against which the above-mentioned wheels bear. The bearing or carrying rope and traction or hauling rope pulleys, &c., are supported on brackets on the crosspieces, which brackets, near the terminals, are mounted on slides vertically adjustable by screws, or other means, so as to enable the required incline to be obtained.

Carrier Trucks, Runners, or Saddles.

The carrier receptacles in this system are suspended from trucks, travellers, runners, or saddles, the ordinary form of which consists mainly of two grooved wheels or rollers rotatably mounted in a suitable frame; but several special arrangements of which, however, are also made, the best forms being those having the spindles or axles of the grooved wheels supported in bearings at both ends, instead of being arranged overhanging and supported at one end only, as is sometimes the case.

The spindles or axles in some of the best types are also formed hollow so as to provide reservoirs adapted to contain a charge of lubricant, and they are perforated with small radial holes to allow the escape of the lubricant into the journal, by which means the trucks or travellers are enabled to run for a lengthened

period without attention, and the spindles and bosses of the grooved wheels caused to last for many years. The oil or other lubricant can be inserted into the hollow spindles by the removal of screw plugs.

In the ordinary form of overhanging spindles or axles the wheels become skewed, atwist, or out of

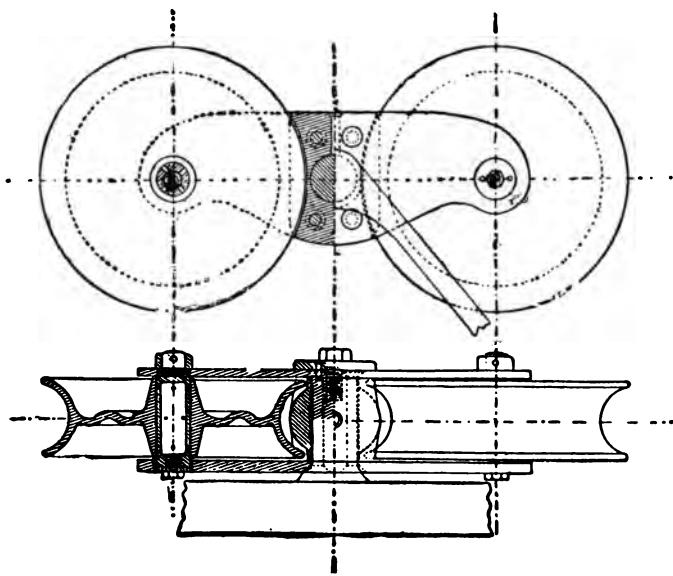


FIG. 8.—Carrier Truck or Runner for Fixed Wire Ropeway.

line, and consequently the carriers do not hang vertically. Considerable trouble, moreover, is generally experienced in keeping them properly lubricated.

Fig. 8 illustrates in sectional plan and elevation a truck or runner having a frame and spindles of the above-mentioned improved description. The frame is

composed of two steel plates having a central cast-iron distance piece through which the hanger or frame spindle passes. The grooved wheel spindles or axles are of phosphor bronze hollowed out or recessed to contain oil or other lubricant, as shown, and also arranged to form end distance pieces between the side plates of the frame. The hanger spindle can be oiled through a hole in the distance piece, and the carrier frame or hanger passes through the latter, the frame being suspended from the centre, but on one side of the truck or runner, and swinging on the spindle.

To admit of the loads being suspended directly from the carrying rope a form of truck or runner having double wheels or rollers with a space or clearance between them has been proposed. Through this clearance the connections by means of which the rope is suspended or supported will pass, the amount of the clearance obtainable being of course dependent upon the diameter of the rope.

A truck or runner has been designed in which the grooved wheels or pulleys are mounted in a frame from which the receptacle is carried by a hanger and rods, and on the other side of which is another pivoted rod which takes on to a stud on a second rod, a third pivoted rod taking on to a stud on the first rod. The office of this latter rod is to prevent the truck or runner accidentally leaving the rope, and to admit of its passing the supports on the posts or standards, fixed inclines being there provided to knock the rods out of the way at these points.

Another truck or runner in which provision is made for preventing its being jerked from, or otherwise getting off the carrying rope, consists of a saddle

framing fitted with two or more rotatably mounted grooved wheels or pulleys intended to run upon the fixed carrying rope, and one or more similarly grooved wheels or pulleys mounted in a like manner, and adapted to engage with the under side of the rope, so as to prevent the possibility of any accident arising through the above-mentioned cause.

The frame of this saddle is also formed fender-shaped at each end in order to remove any obstructions, such as branches, from the carrying rope.

In practice any such additional safety arrangements for preventing the trucks or runners from leaving the carrying rope are found to be unnecessary on lines working under ordinary conditions.

A number of so-called safety suspension devices or trucks have been likewise devised, the general idea in all of them being to provide some form of clutch which will act automatically to grip the ropeway should the driving or hauling rope break.

In one form, upon the accidental breakage of the driving or hauling rope, a bridle to which the latter is attached will fall and release detents, thereby allowing of springs coming into action by which gripping rods, jointed in a manner practically similar to a parallel ruler, are caused to grip the ropeway through links and levers. A pusher piece is forced by a suitable stop to shoot beneath a snug on the bridle, and prevent its falling, and the clutch from coming into action at the termination of the travel or journey.

Another type of carriage or truck, in addition to a safety clutch device, has suitable mechanism by means of which the carrier receptacle can be lowered at one of the termini. This arrangement is intended especially

for hoisting and conveying coal and other materials from mines, vessels, &c.

There are numerous other patterns of trucks or runners which space does not admit of even briefly describing here, but a few of which will be found noticed and illustrated in the descriptions of various installations that have been erected.

Friction Grips or Couplings.

To attach the carriers to the hauling rope some kind of clip, coupling, or grip is required, and if regularity and uniformity of working is to be attained, this device must be both simple in construction, certain in its action, and calculated to produce as little wear of the rope as possible. Indeed it has been the experience of most engineers, with regard to wire-rope tramways, that the slipping of the clips on the carrying rope in the one system and on the hauling rope in the other, is one of if not the chief cause of their wear.

The couplings or grips in general use are either of the friction or of the locking types.

Fig. 9 shows in elevation and in vertical section a form of grip or coupling of the first-mentioned class, which consists, as will be seen from the illustration, of two smooth-faced discs, one firmly attached to the crossbar of the carrier frame or hanger, and the other rotatably mounted upon a spindle, and capable of acting as a carrier or support for the driving or hauling rope. The discs are normally retained apart by a spring, and to bring them together and grip the rope, the spindle is provided with a square screw thread at its outer end, upon which the correspondingly internally

screw-threaded boss of a lever is adapted to screw, so that when the latter is raised the loose disc will be moved towards the fixed one, and the rope be tightly clamped or gripped between their adjacent faces, the lever being retained in its raised position by means of a spring catch or trigger. This latter arrangement admits of the grip or coupling being automatically thrown out of action by a stop or wiper encountering

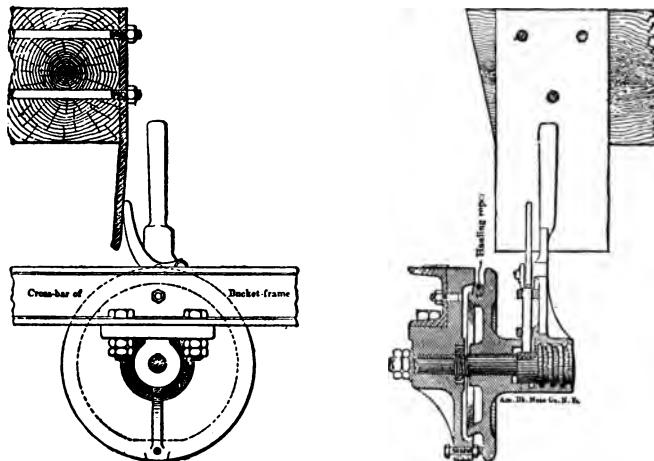


FIG. 9.—Disc Friction Grip or Coupling.

the lever and catch, and the hauling or driving rope released, on approaching a station, when the carrier can be switched off the carrying rope on to a siding, as has been already described.

This grip or coupling is said to be suitable for gradients up to 1 in 6, and for loads weighing up to 9 cwt. nett. An advantage of no inconsiderable value, possessed by this coupling, is the ease with which

it can be adapted to receive ropes of different dimensions, and to allow for the wear of the rope.

Where steeper gradients have to be surmounted, such as those up to say 1 in 3, a friction grip or coupling with corrugated jaws, one of which is rigid, and the other movable to and from the rope by means of a lever and cam, should be used, or some other more powerful form of grip than that fitted with the smooth-faced discs, as above described and illustrated.

Two forms of clips, couplings, or grips have been designed, which are constructed shortly as follows:— In the first a right and left handed screw-threaded spindle is employed. The thread engaging in the outer or first movable jaw is of a fast pitch, and, when rotated, rapidly advances the jaw against the rope and then becomes disconnected, after which the closing of the jaws is completed by the fine thread, which engages with, and acts upon the second movable jaw. A casing is provided for excluding dirt, and a lever is attached to the screw-threaded spindle which can be acted on by fixed inclines or stops at the stations so as to automatically operate the coupling or grip.

The second arrangement consists of a toggle mechanism for operating the jaws, and the grip is held closed by a pawl engaging a sector fixed on one of the jaws, and is kept normally open by a spring between the jaws.

Both of the above clips are provided with guide-rollers intended to bear upon the hauling or driving rope, and have their jaws fitted with liners to facilitate repair when worn.

In a form of coupling or grip designed by the same inventor, whose disc grip has been already briefly

described and illustrated, an eccentric quadrant is caused to bear against the rope by a cam operated by an arm controlled by suitable projections provided on the line.

Another grip or clip invented by Roe and Bedlington has the jaws so mounted that they will be closed by a movement perpendicular to the direction of the cable or rope, and will be then automatically tightened by the pull of the latter. The above purpose is effected by various arrangements, such as ball-jointed jaws with eccentric faces, straight-faced jaws working on eccentric bearings, one jaw jointed to a plain or segmental toggle lever, and the other supported by eccentric rollers, and by other dispositions of toggle levers. Apparatus is also provided for entering the cable or rope between the jaws, applying the initial pressure, and locking the jaws.

It has been also proposed to use a rope clip or grip in which the hanger is given a vertical movement in the supporting trolley or saddle, which latter is arranged to carry an upper gripping block, and to actuate a lower gripping block pivoted on the trolley through a link. A pulley running on a fixed rail raises the hanger above the ordinary carrying rope at the termini, so as to free the grip from the driving or hauling rope.

Whatever the type of friction grip or coupling, however, that may be employed, provided it be efficient in action, certain specific advantages will be derived from its use. Amongst these the most important are that, owing to the carriers being attachable to the rope at any point, the wear of the rope is rendered more uniform throughout its entire length ; and,

furthermore, as the carriers can be, as above mentioned, attached to the hauling or driving rope at any point, the carrying capacity of the line may be easily increased or decreased at pleasure, by simply placing the carriers closer together, or further apart, in accordance with whether the former or latter alteration be desired.

This is, indeed, a far more desirable way of effecting the above object than that of varying the travelling speed of the driving or hauling rope from that found to be the most advantageous rate at which to work any particular installation of wire-rope tramway, and more particularly is this the case when the alteration entails an increase of velocity.

As an example of the small amount of wear caused to the rope by the use of the above-described disc friction grip or coupling, it may be here mentioned that on the Fernie wire ropeway at Giesen, where such grips or couplings were in use, the hauling or driving rope supplied when the line was erected in 1879 was stated to have still been in good condition and in regular work in 1891.

Knots or Carrier Collars for Locking Grips or Couplings.

When a line of wire-rope tramway has gradients steeper than 1 in 3, a lock grip or coupling of some efficient description must be employed. There are many patterns of this type of grip and of the necessary knots, carrier collars, or swellings in the rope by means of which the fastening is completed.

With respect to the latter, that known as the Star knot is perhaps about the best. This device, which is

illustrated in Fig. 10 in elevation, and in longitudinal and cross sections, consists of a spirally grooved cylinder having a diameter slightly larger than that of the driving or hauling rope to which it is to be fixed. Into these spiral grooves the strands of the rope, which must be untwisted for the purpose, are inserted in the manner shown in the illustrations, so that the ribs of the cylinder will project to a sufficient extent to afford a hold for the grip pawls, or for the claws of the coupling.

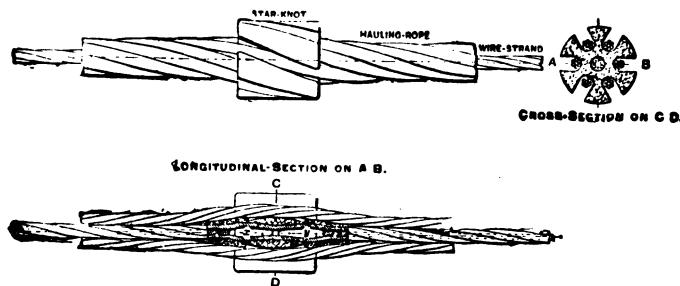


FIG. 10.—Star Knot or Carrier Collar for Use with Locking Grips or Couplings.

To ensure additional security, a couple of yards of the hemp core of the rope are besides removed, and a steel wire strand is passed through the cylinder, and fixed by wedges x , y , as shown in the longitudinal section, the steel wire strand being then put in place of the hemp core that has been removed, and the rope twisted up again, when the knot and strand will be found capable of resisting all the strains to which they are likely to be subjected whilst in work.

A pattern of knot or carrier collar, which is also

capable of withstanding heavy strains, is illustrated in plan and in longitudinal and cross sections in Fig. 11. It consists essentially of two pieces which are held together by joints and bolts or pins, or by means of ordinary hinge joints, and is of a cylindrical form when closed. This construction enables the said carrier collar to be attached at any part of the endless rope after a suitable filling piece has been inserted between the strands of the rope to form a swelling.

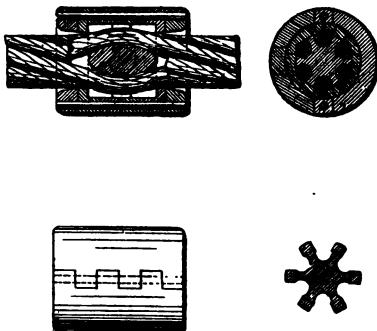


FIG. 11.—Otto Knot or Carrier Collar for Use with Locking Grips or Couplings.

This filling piece is made with radial projections, and with spiral grooves, corresponding to the strands of wire forming the rope, and is turned on the outside to exactly fit the recess in the outer cylindrical casing of the carrier collar.

The attachment of the carrier collar to the driving or hauling rope is made by untwisting a sufficient length of the rope and removing the hempen core or interior for a length equal to the length of the filling

piece, which latter is then inserted. The two halves of the carrier collar are then placed over the whole and secured together by means of the joints and the bolts or pins. The radial projections of the filling piece bear against the inner surface of the carrier collar and thus prevent it from being displaced. To ensure greater security and to prevent any movement of the filling piece in the rope, white metal or other suitable alloy or composition may be run into the clearance spaces. Elastic rings formed in halves may be placed at the ends of the filling piece to cushion the force of any violent impact, and ensure its being gently transmitted to the rope, thereby preventing serious injury

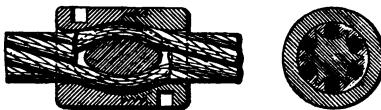


FIG. 12.--Modified Form of Otto Knot or Carrier Collar.

being caused to the latter by the gripper striking against any one of the carrier collars.

Fig. 12 shows in longitudinal and cross section a slightly different arrangement of the above-described carrier collar. In this case the carrier collar is formed in two parts or halves, provided with male and female screw threads, and holes for the reception of a bar or lever by means of which they can be rotated so as to admit of their being screwed together and thus firmly united. A filling piece spirally grooved to take the strands is also fitted inside the rope, so as to form an even enlargement or swelling of the rope which will be firmly gripped between the two parts of the

collar, when the latter are screwed together. In this manner the carrier collar can be secured to the rope without the aid of any alloy, composition, or cement. When, however, a very considerable amount of strain has to be sustained by the collars owing to the work demanded of them being of an exceptionally heavy nature, or from other causes, such alloy, composition,

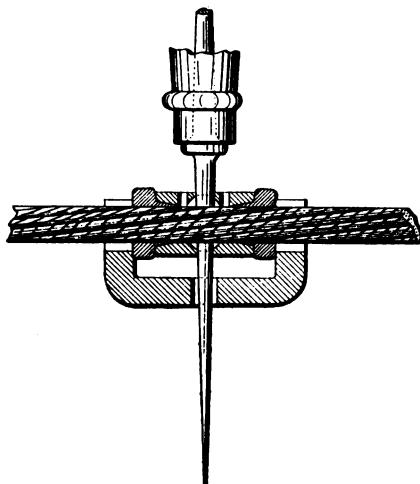


FIG. 13.—Bleichert Knot or Carrier Collar for Use with Locking Grips or Couplings.

or cement may be employed as an additional safeguard as in the case of the previously described carrier collar.

Bleichert forms the requisite knots or swellings upon the driving rope by the use of a drum or thimble such as that shown in Fig. 13, which is attached to the rope by a lining of tin composition in the following

manner:—A portion of the rope is untwisted to a certain extent, and after cutting away a certain amount of the hemp centre or core this portion of the rope is well tinned. The drum or thimble is then placed in position upon the tinned part of the rope, as shown in the drawing, and a taper pin is driven through holes in the drum or thimble, and through the rope, when, the ends having been closed by means of the split packing rings shown, and the taper pin having been withdrawn, tin composition or alloy is poured through the holes, and the space left by the withdrawal of the pin, &c., is filled up with the composition.

Pawl Locking Grips or Couplings.

An excellent and simple form of pawl grip or coupling is shown in side elevation, plan, and vertical section in Fig. 14. It will be seen from the drawing that this grip consists essentially of two corresponding and similarly mounted pawls, each movable in a vertical plane, and having a forked end adapted to engage on each side of the knot, the amount of fall or drop, of which the pawls are capable, being limited by a stop, and the hauling or driving rope resting on a grooved roller located immediately below, and centrally between the pawls. Pins or projections upon arms on these pawls (see the plan view and vertical section) engage with a guide rail fixed at each of the stations, and serve to throw the pawls out of gear, and disengage the driving or hauling rope.

The apparatus is attached to a crosspiece of the suspension frame, as shown in the illustration (Fig.

14), and also in Figs. 15 and 20, and is equally suitable for right or left handed wire-rope tramways.

The pawl grip which has just been described, admits not only the connecting of, but also the disconnecting of, the driving or hauling rope to be performed automatically. The arrangement for this

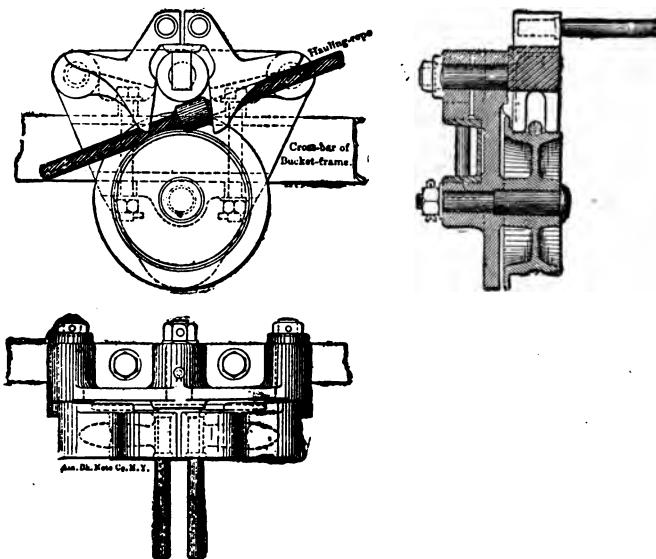


FIG. 14.—Pawl Locking Grip or Coupling.

purpose is shown in plan, side, and end elevation in Fig. 15, from which it will be seen that releasing rails are employed, which rails are fixed at the different stations. These rails raise both pawls (which fit over the rope like a fork) by coming into contact with the rods, pins, or projections thereon, and they are

arranged in a similar manner for the arriving as for the departing carriers. The rails are located on one side of the apparatus and commence about a yard before the point at which the switch rail is inclined or tapered toward the carrying rope, and they are placed parallel to the switch rail. The height of the releasing rail corresponds with the position of the pawls when out of gear with the driving or hauling rope, and they

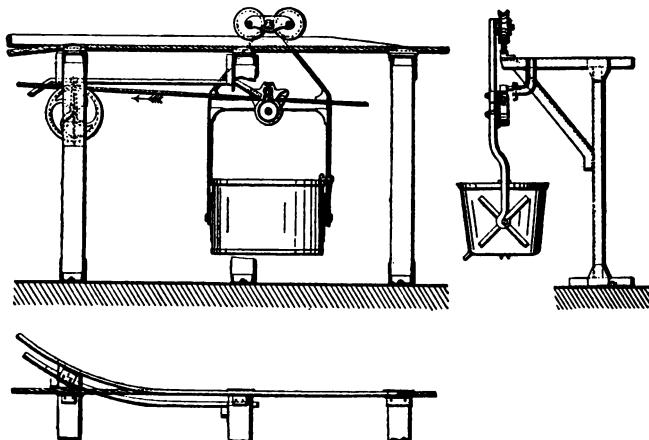


FIG. 15.—Arrangement for Automatically Connecting and Disconnecting Pawl Grip.

are preferably bent downwards at either end to ensure their getting under the rods, pins, or projections, and gradually lifting the pawls as one of the carriers approaches. This releasing or disengaging action takes place only when the approaching carrier has arrived on the switch rail, by which means the pushing of the carrier on to the latter by hand is dispensed

with. It will be, however, necessary to push the departing carriers off the switch rail on to the carrying rope, but before the carrier approaches the driving or hauling rope, the pawl will already have been lifted by the releasing rail, and this rope, which is in motion, can rest on the roller which is free to revolve, and on pushing the carrier runner or trolley further on the carrying rope, the pawls will drop. To more certainly ensure the engagement of the pawls with the driving or hauling rope, springs may in some cases be employed.

In operation the carrier having been moved along the switch rail to the carrying rope, and the pawls having been thrown out of gear, as above described, so as to allow of the driving or hauling rope being guided and placed upon the grooved roller rotatably mounted on the grip, the pins or projections are released from the guide rails, and the pawls fall into their operative positions. An approaching collar, knot, or enlargement on the hauling rope moves along the inclined surfaces on the pawls, and after raising and passing the first pawl moves into the space between the bolt and roller, and is gripped by the second one, any further forward movement thereof being thereby prevented. The first pawl then falls behind the collar, and the carrier is moved forward and is hauled to the following station, or the next releasing rail.

An alarm or signal bell is usually arranged to sound on the approach of one of the knots, so that the operator may push off and give a certain amount of impetus to the carrier, and thus prevent an excessive shock from occurring between the approaching

knot and the grip. The uncoupling is effected by the pins or projections engaging, as before mentioned, with a guide rail, and raising the locking pawls out of gear, thus allowing the knot to escape, and releasing the carrier, which moves off the carrying rope by reason of its momentum, a tongued rail being usually provided for switching it into a siding.

Loads of more than a ton can, it is said, be carried with safety upon mountain lines up gradients as steep as 1 in 1 by means of these automatic pawl locking couplings or grips.

An arrangement has also been used wherein the hauling rope is held by the pressure resulting from wedge pieces acting on inclined surfaces, which is said to have given better results in the working of the rope.

Claw Locking Grips or Couplings.

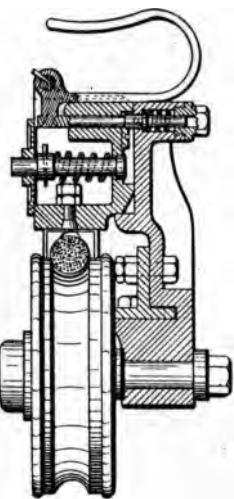
A claw locking grip designed by Bleichert is shown in Fig. 16. The driving rope is supported upon a grooved wheel or roller, and two forked bolts embrace the knot or carrying collar on the driving or hauling rope, one from each side, that on the side from which the rope moves or travels being normally held in position by a spring, but having an inclined face presented to an approaching knot, so that it will be lifted by the latter, and will then instantly drop, and thus confine the knot or collar between it and the second fork, which latter is fixed. These forked bolts are attached to a casting or block which slides vertically in guides in the framing, and is held in position by a suitable spring bolt. A projecting inclined face, placed before the intended stopping point of the

carrier, engages with the point of a hook piece, slightly lifting it, and thereby depressing the spring bolt through the medium of an arm and another bolt (as shown in the drawing); on further lifting the hook the block carrying the forked bolts will be raised, and with it the said two forks, so as to release the knot or carrier. The spring bolt, which during this time is

between two projections, may be disengaged by a piston, or plunger, and the whole of the sliding block or part be withdrawn vertically or again lowered.

Fig. 17 shows two sectional views of a claw grip or coupling which is also said to be very advantageous for use on steep gradients. To the crossbar of each of the suspension frames or hangers of the carriers, a suitable casting or frame is firmly attached, in which a roller rotatably mounted upon a spindle is designed to act as a guide and support for the hauling or driving rope, when the bucket or other receptacle is uncoupled therefrom.

FIG. 16.—Claw Locking Grip or Coupling.



In this roller is a recess or chamber for oil or other lubricant, which latter is retained in the same by a screw plug, and passes on to the spindle as required through a hole or oil-way; another screw plug, by removing which the oil-way can be cleaned out when necessary, is also provided. A spring which engages with ratchet teeth upon the head of the first-

mentioned screw plug prevents it from shaking loose and leaving the recess. Above the roller is a cross-head supported upon springs, so that it may be moved vertically in guides formed on the frame, and having

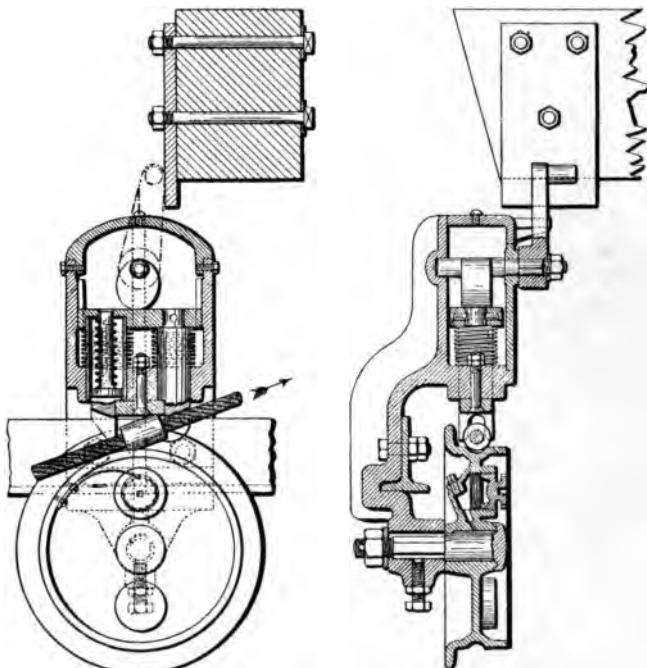


FIG. 17.—Claw Locking Grip or Coupling for Steep Gradients.

attached to its lower side a forked gripper and a sleeve, which latter carries another gripper which is constantly pressed by means of a spring against an inwardly projecting rim or flange at the lower end of the sleeve. An eccentric either attached to or form-

ing part of a spindle carried in suitable bearings in the casting or frame above the crosshead, and having a projecting extremity upon which is fixed an arm or lever, is also provided, and a stop upon a cover secured to the said casting or frame, which stop serves to limit the movement of the arm or lever.

To couple or connect a truck to the driving or hauling rope (which is kept constantly in motion) the rope must be first placed on the roller, and the cross-head lowered by turning the eccentric by means of its lever, so that the grippers will be caused to engage with the rope, the springs being at the same time compressed. Carrier collars or knots are fixed at suitable intervals upon the driving or hauling rope, and on one of these carrier collars or knots approaching the gripping apparatus it presses against the inclined surface on the gripper carried by the sleeve, thus lifting and passing the latter, and striking against the other or second gripper. As soon as the carrier collar or knot has passed the first gripper, the latter will be forced down by its spring, and the coupling operation completed, the whole apparatus, together with the suspension frame and carrier attached thereto, traveling forward with the driving or hauling rope.

To stop the carrier at any desired point or part of the line the grippers must be released, and this is automatically effected, on arriving at the point at which the stoppage is to take place, by means of a fixed plate against which the eccentric lever strikes, and by which it is forced back so as to turn the eccentric and permit the springs to act and raise the crosshead, and with it the grippers, sufficiently high to allow the hauling or driving rope and the carrier

collar or knot to pass freely between the grippers and the roller.

Carrier Receptacles or Vehicles.

The carrier receptacles, whether for goods or passengers, which are suspended from the trucks or runners by means of frames or hangers, are of various patterns. Those intended for materials and goods are of course made in a number of different forms and

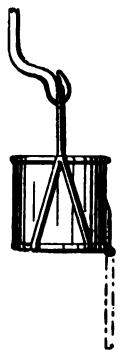


FIG. 18.—Fixed Cylindrical Receptacle or Bucket with Hinged Opening Bottom.



FIG. 19.—Tilting or Tipping Cylindrical Receptacle or Bucket.

sizes, being usually, indeed, specially designed to meet the requirements of the material, or goods, to be transported, and of the particular installation. Under these circumstances it would be obviously impossible to do more than briefly describe a small selection of carrier receptacles of the descriptions most generally employed.

To commence with carrier receptacles for minerals, which are the materials, perhaps, the most largely

transported on wire-rope tramways, Figs. 18, 19, and 20 illustrate three forms of receptacles, skips, or buckets

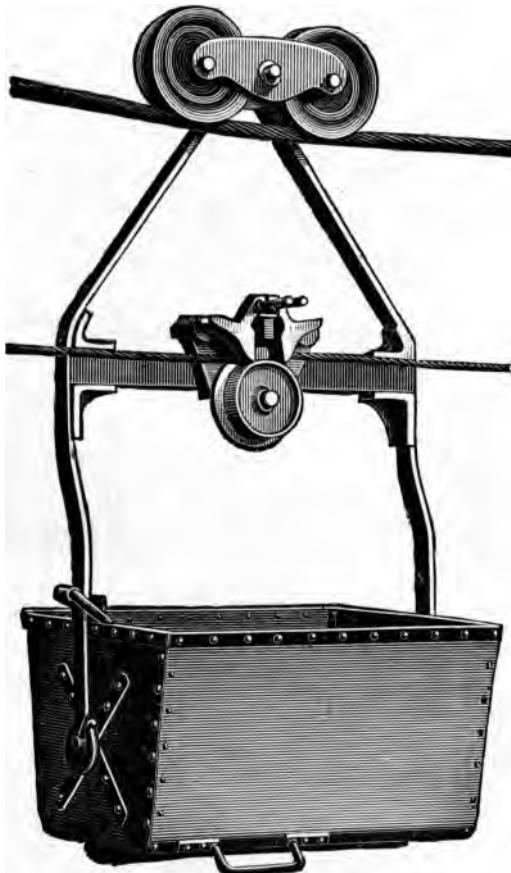


FIG. 20.—Sheet-iron Tilting or Tipping Rectangular Receptacle or Bucket.
employed for this purpose. Those shown in Figs. 18
and 19 are respectively a fixed cylindrical bucket with

hinged opening bottom, and a tilting or tipping cylindrical bucket, both of which types are, with certain modifications of shape and size, very frequently employed. Fig. 20 illustrates a sheet-iron tilting or tipping rectangular bucket, fitted with special tipping arrangements as shown in the drawing.

Fig. 21 shows a produce carrier receptacle, which consists simply of an ordinary basket, the shape and dimensions of which may of course be varied to a considerable extent according to circumstances. This receptacle is suitable for the transportation of farm and garden produce, manure, coke, &c.



FIG. 21.
Produce Carrier
Receptacle.



FIG. 22.
Cradle Sack
Carrier.



FIG. 23.
Sling Sack Carrier.

Figs. 22 and 23 illustrate two arrangements for carrying sacks of flour, coal, &c. That shown in Fig. 22, which is made in the form of a cradle, and is adapted to support the sack in a vertical position, is a pattern employed to a large extent at coal depots for the purpose of supplying passing steamers with fuel, in which cases it is usual to sell the coal by the sack as a ready method of estimating the quantity supplied. The carrier receptacle shown in Fig. 23 is one of the ordinary sling type.

Fig. 24 shows a carrier receptacle intended for the conveyance of textile goods, and is a sample of a type much used on aerial or wire-rope tramway installations erected at textile factories in the Manchester district and elsewhere. The closed box-shaped receptacle illustrated admits of this class of goods being carried from place to place without any danger of their being injured by exposure to the weather.

Figs. 25 and 26 show two arrangements commonly used for carrying casks. That shown in Fig. 25 is the

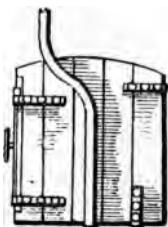


FIG. 24.

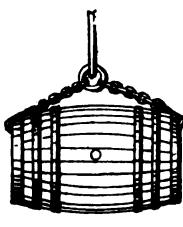


FIG. 25.

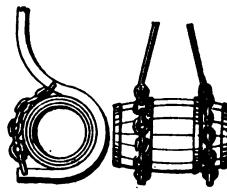


FIG. 26.

Textile Goods Carrier Receptacle. Sling Cask Carrier. Gunpowder Cask Carrier.

form of sling usually employed for casks containing cement, petroleum, wine, beer, &c. That shown in side and end elevation in Fig. 26 is the type of carrier employed at the gunpowder magazines belonging to the British Government, where they are used for transporting gunpowder casks on a wire-rope tramway from the magazine to the examining house, which latter is situated at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the former. These cask carriers are either made of gun-metal or of galvanised iron.

Fig. 27 shows in side and front elevation a device for transporting sugar cane. The cane stalks are placed, as depicted in the front elevation, in a double hook, forming a species of cradle, the capacity of which will of course vary according to circumstances, the loads ranging from 1 to 4 cwt. The cradles are usually so constructed as to discharge their load upon the striking of a catch.

Sometimes the space between the arms of the hooks is filled up with wire netting so as to prevent any short lengths of cane from falling through.

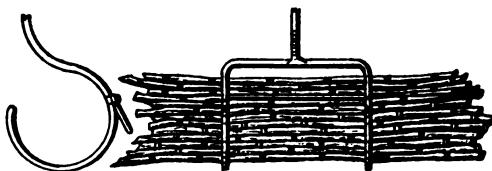


FIG. 27.—Sugar Cane Carrier.

Motive Power.

The motive power for use in connection with wire-rope tramway lines may be derived in some cases, where the working conditions permit of this arrangement being used, from the force of gravity developed by the descending loaded carriers. In other instances water, steam, animal, or other power may be employed, and in the case of lines on the fixed carrying rope system more especially, electricity may in some cases be advantageously utilised as a motive power, what is known as telpherage being the arrangement that it would be found preferable to adopt.

The most suitable type of motive power and the best method of applying the power to drive the line are naturally to a great extent governed by the special features of each particular installation. Some plans of driving that have been used will be found briefly described in the accounts given in subsequent chapters of the various typical installations that have been erected at different parts of the world, and a description of the telpher system will be found in the next chapter.

One arrangement for driving endless wire ropes that has formed the subject-matter of a patent, consists in an arrangement of two pulleys loosely mounted on the driving shaft and driven by bevel or mitre gearing. Two independent pulleys are also mounted on another shaft, and a pulley on a tension carriage. The wire rope is wound round the driving pulleys and the independent guide pulleys alternately, after which it passes round the pulley on the tension carriage and to line.

In a special form of grooved driving drum, around which the rope or cable is wound, the grooves are formed in independently rotatable rings, which latter are preferably made of wrought iron or steel. The first ring is fixed to the flange of the drum by bolts, and the others are kept thereon by a movable flange or plate bolted to the rim of the drum. In another modified arrangement of the above one or more grooves are fixed, whilst the other grooves, and all the grooves on the loose pulley, are carried in rings capable of rotating on the drum independently of the shaft.

Fig. 28 illustrates a method of driving devised some

ten years ago by Bleichert. Loosely mounted upon the same shaft as the driving wheel or pulley, is a second or other wheel or pulley of the same diameter, round which, and a horizontally mounted wheel or pulley, the endless driving, running, or hauling rope is passed. This horizontal wheel or pulley is so mounted, as will be seen from the illustration, as to be capable of sliding between guides, and a weight attached through a chain to this wheel maintains the rope taut.

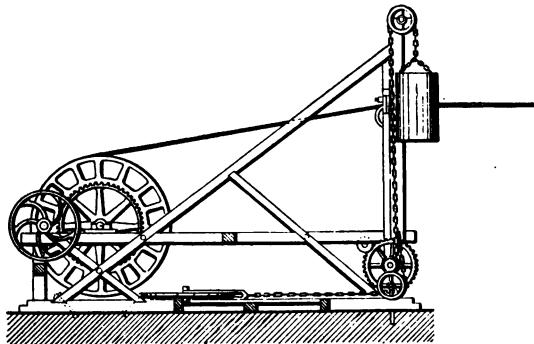


FIG. 28.—Bleichert's Arrangement for Driving Wire-Rope Tramway.

A windlass is also connected to the chain as shown, which admits of the cable or rope being slackened, and likewise prevents the fall of the above-mentioned weight in the event of the rope breaking.

The cheapest method of working an aerial or wire-rope tramway is of course the force of gravity, which plan can be adopted on the endless rope system or on the double fixed carrying rope system where the gradients admit of the loaded carriers being run down from the upper to the lower terminal of the line, whilst

at the same time the empty carriers, or the latter loaded to a lesser degree with such materials or stores as may be required at the upper terminal, are hauled up. Such lines can be worked automatically where the gradients do not exceed 1 in 10. Power has occasionally to be applied to a line of this description where the inclines are very steep in order to regulate the speed with which the loaded carriers travel down the line by gravity. In ordinary cases, however, in which the inclines are severe enough to call for control, but are not excessive, the speed of the descending carriers can be sufficiently governed by means of automatic brakes.

Attempts have been made to design lines upon which the loaded or empty carriers can be run in both directions by the force of gravity. The limited capabilities and consequent few possible advantageous applications of any such arrangement are, however, very obvious.

The following is a brief description of a line of this kind. At each end or terminal a strong standard or support is erected, to which is centrally pivoted a lever provided with wheels or pulleys around which a continuous or endless wire rope is passed. This rope is permanently attached at one place to one of the levers, and the lower stretch of rope is provided with tightening devices. The carrier is suspended from a pulley or grooved wheel running upon the upper stretch of rope. This arrangement enables one of the levers to be raised into a vertical position whilst the other is in a horizontal position, so that the wire ropeway will become inclined to the latter end, and the carrier run thereto from the former end by gravity. The position

of the levers may then be reversed by means of suitable gearing operated by hand or power, and the wire ropeway becoming oppositely inclined, the carrier will again return under the action of gravity to the starting point, and so on *ad infinitum*. For carrying goods, auxiliary line attachments passing over rollers at the stations are preferably provided, and a vehicle for workmen, it is said, might also be hauled by another driving rope over the lower stretch of ropeway.

Another arrangement for attaining the end in question, and that most commonly employed, is to secure the rope or cable at one or both extremities to a running block, frame, crosshead, traveller, or carriage, capable of being moved vertically on the post or support, by means of a hand-power windlass or crab, steam winch, steam or hydraulic cylinder, &c.

The necessary difference in the elevation of the rope or cable forming the line or track is also frequently effected by means of ordinary derricks.

Next in point of economy to gravity comes water power, but it is naturally comparatively seldom that the location of the line is such as to admit of its use. Wherever this is possible, however, it is invariably employed with great success.

A somewhat curious form of motive power, which it has been proposed to utilise, is the ascensive power of a balloon. A truck or runner with grooved wheels to engage with both the top and bottom of the carrying rope is to be used, and to a link on the upper side of this truck the balloon is to be secured, whilst the carrier is to be suspended from its under side. On rising ground the carrier would, it is averred by the projector, be hauled up the incline by the balloon,

which would have a tendency to ascend. On level ground he states that by leaving the rope slack, so that the balloon might rise, it would in so doing haul the carrier along the rope, after which it would have to be drawn down, and a fresh start made.

The balloon would evidently have to be transferred to another carrier, as also the load, at the termination of each section of rope, and the use of the balloon in high or contrary winds would be a matter of great difficulty, if not totally impossible, an obstacle which would be sufficient in itself, without mention of the numerous other objections, to render the plan impracticable.

CHAPTER III.

ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS— TELPHERAGE.

THE advantages derived from the system of carrying loads in the air on wire-rope tramways, or aerial ropeways, no matter how driven, have been already sufficiently set forth, but the use of electricity for driving affords in many cases some further advantages of importance over other applications of motive power.

Telpherage, which is the method of applying electricity to which it is purposed solely to confine this chapter, has many specific advantages over other electrical systems which will be detailed later on, not the least of which being that a very effective and perfectly automatic block system is provided, the passing carrier forming its own electrical connections, and no carrier being able to get within a certain predetermined distance of that in front of it.

An obvious advantage possessed by electrically driven installations generally, especially in the case of those of any considerable length, is the dispensation of the running or travelling driving rope, only the fixed carrying rope or ropes being required.

Unfortunately, however, wire-rope tramways are as a rule unavoidably subjected to a good deal of hard

usage, a course of treatment which the delicate and complicated arrangements of electrical devices are but ill adapted to withstand, and consequently when in the hands of rough and unskilled attendants, the installations, although perhaps more or less perfect theoretically, are apt to go wrong, and to give so much trouble as to render their use almost impracticable. Electrically driven wire-rope tramways are therefore only advantageously applicable in certain special cases where due care in working can be exercised, and where skilled labour is readily available for keeping them in proper working order.

Telpherage.

To Professor Fleeming Jenkin, M.I.C.E., a gentleman who died in 1885, is due the credit of both inventing and perfecting an ingenious system applicable for electrically driving aerial tramways to which he gave the name of telpherage, and wherein the transmission of the carriers or vehicles by electricity to a distance is effected independently of any control exercised from the carriers or vehicles themselves.

The special advantages inherent to the telpher system of driving are as follows:—The conductor being insulated and only connected with the rubbed wire ropeway when a train or carriage is in the vicinity, the section of the line behind the train will consequently be incapable of leakage, owing to its not being connected with the dynamo machine, and only the particular section which the train happens to be connected with will be capable of leakage. Another important advantage due to this system of insulation is that, as has been already mentioned, it

ensures an absolute block system, for say, if, by way of example, a tramway line were supposed to be divided into three sections, and a train be on the second one, no electricity would be given to the first section at all, the current being cut off by the first train on the second section, and a second train on the first section being by a simple electrical device prevented from getting any electricity until the first train should have left the second section, and in like manner the second train being prevented from getting any electricity on the second section until the first train should have left the third section, and so on, a section being thus always interposed between each of the trains, and the following train being prevented from approaching within a specific distance of the first or leading train.

This action takes place automatically, and no driver is required to the separate trains, which are forced to retain a certain order, and the stoppage of one train will automatically arrest all the following trains at a certain distance from each other, by both removing the source of motive power therefrom, and also by applying very powerful brakes.

Original System of Telpherage.

Briefly, the system as first introduced was as follows:—Wheels were arranged to run along a strained rope or cable through which passed a current of electricity, and which formed the way or road of transport, the loads or carriers being hung below suspended from the axles of the wheels, and the rope or cable supported at suitable intervals on posts or standards. A uniform current of electricity

was supplied to the rope or cable from a station, so that the electro-motors upon the trains should be electrically connected in series through the conductor. In one arrangement a break in the electrical continuity of the rope or cable was made at each post or standard, and the sections were insulated from each other and from the earth, but the sections were electrically coupled together by movable coupling pieces. Including the electro-motor and attached vehicles, the length of a train extended to about that of a section of the wire ropeway. By arranging a coupling piece to be thrown out of action by a passing train, the electric current could be caused to flow, by a conductor on the train, through the electro-motor by which the train was driven. The power generated being calculated so as to be more than sufficient to maintain the maximum speed required, the latter could be regulated, through a balanced centrifugal governor driven off one of the motor shafts, this governor being provided with a slider which was capable of engaging springs so that the electro-motor should be cut out when a certain predetermined rate of speed had been attained, whilst at a still more accelerated velocity a brake would be applied.

To prevent excessive sparking, a device consisting of a double spring was used, one member of which was arranged to form contact with one terminal, before contact with the other one should be broken. The same object, however, could also be attained by throwing in excessive resistances.

In order to prevent a following train from approaching too close to a preceding one, an electro-magnet

was mounted on the top of each post or support, which electro-magnet had a lever armature, and a re-action spring to act as a circuit closer. The wire which excited the electro-magnet came from the contact made by the before-mentioned switch lever that had been pushed aside, or the coupling piece that had been thrown out of action by the passing of the electro-motor, and belonging to the preceding insulator. At such time as the armature remained in contact with the core of the electro-magnet, the preceding section of the wire ropeway would be in electrical communication with that in use. This connection would be maintained between the sections for a certain distance behind the train, quite independently, it might be, of the movable coupling pieces, and the break in the electrical circuit between the sections, which was absolutely necessary in order to convey electric power to a following train, would consequently not be in existence.

Another arrangement sometimes employed in place of the above consisted of two conductors placed side by side and divided into sections, so that the break in one would be at the middle of the other. At such time as no train was passing, the current crossed backwards and forwards between the conductors by movable coupling pieces. A passing train, however, established connection through its electro-motor by moving each switch lever in succession, and immediately before each switch broke the cross connection, it made contact with a supplementary wire which worked the electro-magnet of the switch last opened back into its normal position, and for an instant cut out the electro-motor; the line circuit

being never broken, no sparking could take place. The same electro-magnets might be arranged to form a blocking system, but a supplementary wire and electro-magnet were preferably employed for this purpose.

Improved System of Telpherage.

The system was subsequently improved by Professor Jenkin, more particularly as regards the driving mechanism, and that for regulating the speed of motion, that is to say, for securing a constant rate of motion, and a definite minimum interval.

To regulate automatic electrical transport it is desirable, in the first place, to adjust the speed of each vehicle or train to a given rate, so that the line may be filled with vehicles all running as nearly as may be at one rate, but inasmuch as it would be obviously impossible to make this adjustment of speed absolutely perfect, and since accidental delays or stoppages may occur, it is necessary to check any vehicle or train which may approach too near the preceding train. The minimum distance behind the preceding train at which the check would be applied will in the following description be spoken of as the minimum interval.

As regards the means for securing a definite minimum interval. In effecting the transport of goods or passengers along ropes by the aid of electricity, it is desirable to regulate automatically the distance between successive trains or single vehicles, and this distance may frequently be much smaller than would be allowable in the case of trains or vehicles driven by steam.

A number of methods have been proposed by which the minimum distance would be determined by automatic blocking, some form of key or electrical switch being required to be fixed at frequent intervals along the line, the mechanism of these electrical switches or keys being worked partly by the direct mechanical action of a passing train and partly by electrical devices. The following are methods for determining a minimum space interval between trains or single vehicles which require no special keys, switches, or other moving parts fixed on the line, and are especially advantageous in cases where the interval between the trains or vehicles is to be small, inasmuch as they avoid the multiplication of the delicate and complex pieces of apparatus requiring frequent inspection.

These improvements are applied to the series system, which has been previously mentioned, in which system a single main conductor broken up into sections of equal length is used, and the train is of the same length, or nearly so, as each section.

The desired block or minimum interval is secured, in this system, by fixing a series of detached insulated wires or other conductors, called block wires, alongside the main conductor. In the simplest arrangement these wires are each of the same length as the sections into which the main conductor is divided, and they begin and end at the breaks in the main conductor. A rubber is provided at each end of the train placing each block wire temporarily in connection with that part of the main conductor which is alongside it. The connection at the leading end of the train will be hereinafter designated the leading

cross connection, and the connection at the trailing end of the train the trailing cross connection. The trailing cross connection is a simple wire or other conductor. The leading cross connection includes the coil of an electro-magnet the armature of which is held down when a current passes, and is released when no current flows, and the movement of the armature when a current passes is made to arrest the train. This electro-magnet will be called the block electro-magnet. This could be effected in various well-known ways ; for instance, mechanically, by allowing a break to act ; or electrically, as by cutting out the electro-motor on the train, or by short circuiting this electro-motor. These or any other desirable electrical or

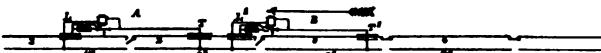


FIG. 29.—Blocking Arrangement for a Telfer Line on the Series System.

mechanical actions could be produced directly, or they could be produced indirectly by the help of a relay. So long as only one train be on a given section the block electro-magnet remained inoperative, but if the leading end of a train were to enter on a section still occupied by the trailing end of a preceding train, a derived current would flow through the trailing cross connection of the preceding train, the block wire, and the leading cross connection of the following train, the electro-magnet of the following train then acting to arrest that train until the preceding train had cleared the block wire, and the following train would then be driven as before. This method of blocking is clearly shown in the diagram,

Fig. 29, wherein the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, indicate sections of the main conductor to be connected and disconnected by switches; a^1, a^2, a^3, a^4 , the block wires each of the same length as the sections into which the main conductor is divided; A and B two trains; L and L^1 the leading cross connections; and T and T^1 the trailing cross connections. The train B is blocked by the action of a derived current flowing through L^1 , a^2 , and T.

This simple form is especially applicable to telpherage where the line is intended to convey light vehicles following each other in rapid succession. The block wires will check any train which tends to gain on those which precede, but, if by accident a train were to stop so that its trailing wheel had only just entered upon a new section, the following train might run into it, for the second train experiences no check until it enters on the section which is occupied by the trailing wheel of the preceding train. In order, therefore, to prevent this, and to make the block act with a minimum interval equal to that of one section of the main conductor, each block wire is extended or prolonged behind the section it is intended to protect, and is made twice the length of one section of the main conductor. To facilitate description the half of each block wire at which the train first arrives will be called the second half of the block wire, the other half of the wire the first half.

The leading cross connection rubber puts the main conductor into connection with the second half of one block wire. The rubber of the trailing cross connection puts the next section of the main conductor into connection with the second half of the

next block wire, and also with the first half of a third block wire.

The leading cross connection comprises the block electro-magnet, and when a following train overtakes a preceding one, so far as to enter on the section next to that occupied by the trailing wheel of the preceding one, a derived current flows from the main conductor through the leading cross connection of the second train, a block wire, and the trailing cross connection of the first train, back to the main conductor. This current would continue to flow if the second train be forced forward into the same section of the main conductor as is occupied by the trailing wheel of the



FIG. 30.—Blocking Arrangement for a Telpher Line with Minimum Interval equal to one Section of the Main Conductor.

first train, but the block wire employed will have changed.

In the arrangement shown in the diagram, Fig. 30, the block is made to act with a minimum interval equal to the length of one section of the main conductor. As in the first diagram, 1, 2, 3, 4 represent sections of the main conductor, a^1 , a^2 , a^3 , a^4 , a^5 , block wires twice the length of one section of the main conductor, and arranged by crossing, as shown in the diagram, to make the connections with the leading and trailing cross connections L and T. The train B is in this case blocked by a derived current through T, a^3 , and L^1 .

This device may be likewise employed to make the minimum interval twice, three times, or n times, the length of each section of the main conductor, for which purpose three, four, or $n+1$ block wires will be required respectively.

Should a polarised electro-magnet be used as the block electro-magnet, the trailing cross connection may be that which connects the conductor with only one block wire, while the leading cross connection with the polarised electro-magnet must then be in connection with n block wires. Thus, in the diagram Fig. 31, an inversion of the block wires and cross connections is shown, which is an obvious equivalent for the arrange-

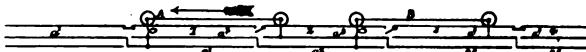


FIG. 31.—Blocking Arrangement for a Telpher Line with Inverted Block Wires and Cross Connections.

ment last explained. The loop in the leading cross connection in this and some of the following diagrams represents the block electro-magnet which would require to be polarised, that is to say, only to cut out the motor when the current runs in one direction, otherwise in the position shown in Fig. 31 both the trains would be stopped.

Analogous cross connections, rubbers, and block wires are used when the general system of transport is on the parallel arc system, in which there are two main conductors maintained at different potentials, and successive trains or vehicles are driven by electro-motors each of which establishes a connection between what

may be termed the positive and negative main conductors, the wires of the successive electro-motors being consequently all in parallel arc between the main conductors.

To apply the arrangement in its simplest form to the parallel arc system, the block wires must be a series of equal insulated conductors, which may be of any length, and each block wire overlaps that which follows and that which precedes it to the extent of half their length. The half of each block wire which precedes the other looking in the direction in which trains pass, will be designated as the first half, the other portion as the second half.

The trains or vehicles which require to be protected have each two rubbers insulated one from the other and placed opposite each other at the same place in the train or vehicle. One rubber is always connected with the positive main conductor and the other with the negative main conductor, the one called the leading rubber, although it does not precede the other, putting one main conductor into connection with the second half of a block wire alongside the main conductor; the other rubber, called the trailing rubber, putting the other main conductor in connection with the first half of a block wire alongside the main conductor. These two connections are called the leading and trailing cross connections, and the leading cross connection includes a block electro-magnet which acts in a manner analogous to that required for the series system. When the leading rubber of one train enters on the second half of a block wire, the first half of which is connected with the trailing rubber of a preceding train, the block electro-magnet will arrest the

following train, for a current will then flow from one main conductor to the other, from the trailing rubber of the preceding train, through the block wire and the leading rubber of the following train, and when the preceding train leaves the block wire the following train will be freed.

An application of block wires to the ordinary parallel arc system is shown in the diagram Fig. 32. P and N here indicate two continuous conductors, the motor which propels the train being driven by a current passing from P to N by means of rubbers which connect the motor with these rails or main conductors.



FIG. 32.—Blocking Arrangement for a Telpher Line on the Parallel Arc System.

A and B represent two trains supposed to be driven in this way in the direction shown by the arrow. a^1, a^2, a^3, a^4 indicate block wires which are arranged as shown, and the length of which is not determinate, but which block wires are habitually equal to one another, the first part of one being necessarily equal to the second part of that which precedes it. T, T^1 , and L, L^1 indicate the trailing and leading cross connections, and it is obvious that the train B will be blocked by a current flowing through T, a^2 , and L^1 . It is usually necessary in each block wire to insert some piece of material such as carbon to prevent the passage of an excessive current.

When this simple method is applied to telpherage, however, it does not form a perfect guard to the preceding train, for if the following train were to overshoot one-half of a block wire the block would be removed and a collision might occur. Thus in the diagram under consideration it will be seen that should the train B, notwithstanding the block, move on until L¹ leaves α^2 and touches α^1 , the block will be removed; the block is therefore in this plan only operative for one-half of the block wire.

The above defect might be practically obviated by making the block wires so long as to render this overrunning highly improbable, or the block could be



FIG. 33.—Blocking Arrangement for a Telpher Line with a Third Overlapping Block Wire.

rendered more efficient by increasing the number of the block wires. For example, if there be three overlapping block wires instead of two, each block wire will then consist of three parts, which may be denominated the first, second, and third part respectively. The leading cross connection will then join one main conductor, through a block electro-magnet, to the third part of each successive block wire, and the trailing rubber of the train will join the other main conductor to the first part of one block wire, and the second part of the next. A following train will then be blocked by a preceding one, so long as the second train is passing over two-thirds of the length of a block wire,

and will only be released when within one-third of that length. An arrangement in which a third block wire is used is shown in the diagram Fig. 33.

When four overlapping block wires are used the block electro-magnet will act for a distance equal to three-quarters of each block wire, and, by increasing the number of the block wires, the fraction of the length during which the block will operate can be increased at will. A simple method of carrying out this arrangement consists in placing the block wires obliquely between the two parallel main conductors, and letting the trailing rubber be broad enough to make contact with all but one.

Both in the case of the parallel arc and series systems, the block will be quite independent of the direction in which the

preceding train may have been moving, but if the preceding train has been moving back upon the following train, although it will stop any following train, it will not itself be stopped. In telpherage, however, this backing is practically never required, and, moreover, a backing train can be automatically prevented from running into or colliding with a following one, by arranging the mechanism so that when any train runs backwards, a block electro-magnet will be automatically inserted in what is properly the trailing cross connection.

A method of effecting this automatic insertion is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 34, and consists in

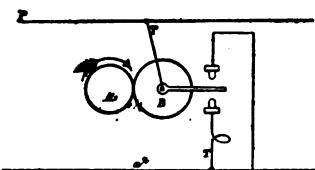


FIG. 34.—Arrangement of Block Electro-Magnet for Preventing Train from Backing into a Following One.

having two frictionally geared wheels, A, B, lightly pressed together, A being driven by the movement of the train so that its motion will be reversed when the train backs, and B having a contact piece by which the block electro-magnet will be cut out, or put in. The friction will lift this contact piece during forward motion but will depress it should the movement of the train be reversed.

To work the parallel arc system with a single rope for up trains, and a single rope for down trains, the single conductor which forms the circuit must be crossed alternately from the up to the down line, so that when the conductor charged positively is on the

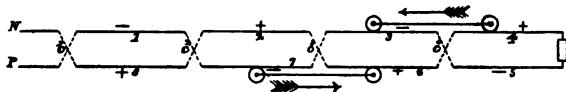


FIG. 35.—Arrangement of Conductors for Admitting of a Line on the Parallel Arc System being Worked with a Single Rope.

up side, the conductor charged negatively will be on the down side, and *vice versa*. The up and down lines are divided into sections of equal length, as in the series system, and the train should be of the length of one section or nearly so, the leading end of the train being, say, on a positive section and the trailing end on a negative section. Fig. 35 illustrates diagrammatically a special arrangement of conductors by which the parallel arc system may be worked with a single rope for up trains, and a single rope for down trains. N, P, are two continuous conductors insulated from one another, and maintained at different potentials by a dynamo, as in the arrangements shown in

Figs. 32 and 33. These conductors are divided into equal lengths, as indicated at 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 6, 7, 8, so supported that 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., will form a single road along which a train having a row of single wheels can run, and 5, 6, 7, 8, &c., will form a second similar road. The electrical cross connections, 1, 7, 3, 5, which cause N to be a continuous conductor, and 8, 2, 6, 4, which cause P to be a continuous conductor, are shown by dotted lines. These conductors or ropes are supported by brackets and insulators on each side of ports placed at c^1, c^2, c^3, c^4 , &c.

From the above it will be clearly seen that if trains, similar to those first described for the series system,

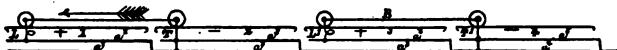


FIG. 36.—Modified Arrangement of Block Wires where one Road or Way with Alternate Positive and Negative Sections.

are placed on these roads or ways, they will be driven by the currents flowing through the rubbers and move from one section to the next, as from 4 to 3, or from 6 to 7, one rope being used as an up line, and the other as a down line. A piece of solid insulated material to carry the weight of the wheels is usually placed at the gaps, so that the wheels in passing shall not short circuit the conductors, or the same danger may be provided against by insulating the wheels, and lifting the rubbers by a cam at the moment of passing the gaps. This plan of driving combines the advantage derived from the use of the single rope with the advantage resulting from the absence of all switches or keys.

Fig. 36 is a diagram showing another method of applying the block wires to this arrangement of driving, where only one line of road or way, with the sections alternately positive and negative, is used. The action by which the train B will be blocked in this example will be obvious from previous descriptions.

In the plan shown in the diagram Fig. 37, the train A will block the train B when the leading wheels of B reach a section already occupied by the trailing wheels of A. In this arrangement the leading and trailing cross connections are both placed at the beginning of the train, but the current through T does not pass through L.

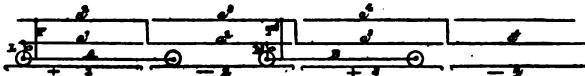


FIG. 37.—Blocking Arrangement with the Leading and Trailing Cross Connections placed at beginning of the Train.

The two latter arrangements may be combined, and may be reduplicated so as to protect sections situated further back.

By the term block electro-magnet is meant any contrivance set in action by the passage of an electrical current, and having for its object the checking or arresting of the electro-motor with its train or single vehicle. The simplest method of checking the train is by cutting out the motor on the parallel arc system, and by short circuiting it on the series system, or in the latter system the motor may be cut out and the circuit joined up without short circuiting the motor, as shown in the diagrams, and the current may be employed to start a subsidiary electro-motor which

puts on a brake which is released when the blocking current ceases, the block being put in action by means of block wires and trailing and leading connections, and no switches, keys, or electro-magnets being used on the permanent way.

In cases where the carriers or vehicles are arranged for the conveyance of persons, the system of blocking allows the guard to see when he is overtaking another

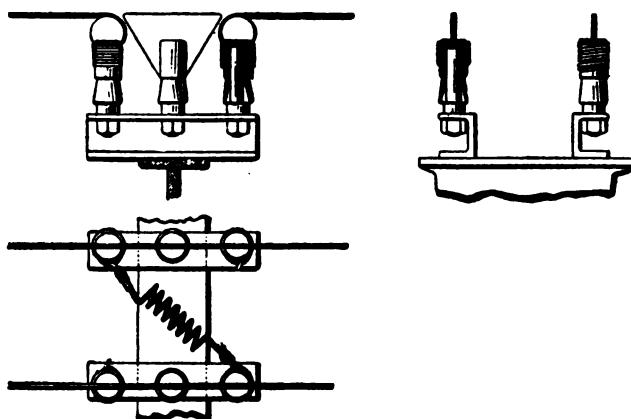


FIG. 38.—Method of Mounting Block Wires in Line on
Telpher System.

train or is being overtaken by it. This he can do by observing whether a current is flowing through either cross connection. The guard can also test the action of his own mechanism by temporarily completing a circuit through leading and trailing rubbers and block wires. For instance in Fig. 32 if, by a supplementary insulated metal rubber, the guard joins α and α^2 , his train should instantly be checked by a current passing

through the two main rubbers of the block system, and the block electro-magnet. It is evident that this mode of checking trains would form a convenient brake as well as a mode of testing the apparatus.

A convenient method of mounting the block wires is shown in side and end elevation, and in plan in Fig. 38. Metal supports are fixed by the side of the

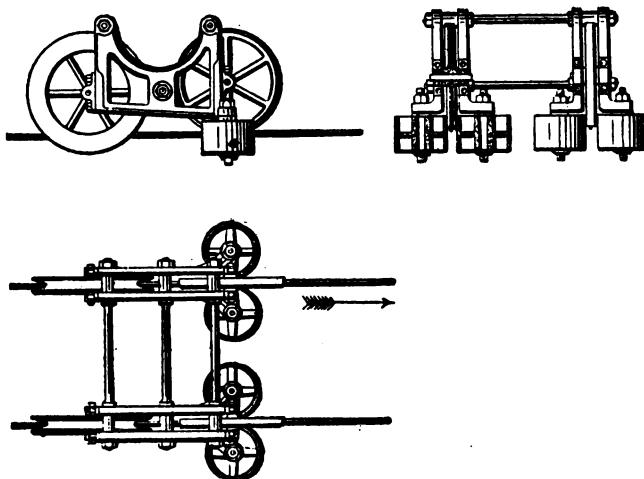


FIG. 39.—Contact Maker or Circuit Closer for Line on Telpher System.

line, on posts, or brackets, in any convenient position. Each of these supports carries six vertical pins, and on these pins pottery ware insulators are fixed. The heads of these insulators are cylindrical, and they are arranged to receive metal caps. To four of these caps the block wires, which are strained between the supports like ordinary telegraph wires, are securely attached. As shown in the illustration, the wire is led

down over the curved head of the cap, and is twisted and securely fixed around the body. A cross connection couples two of the wires together, whilst the other two terminate at the support. The contact maker or circuit closer is provided with bearers to lead it without concussion from wire to wire.

This circuit closer takes the form of a carriage, and it is shown in side and end elevation and in plan in Fig. 39. It consists of metal frames connected by crossbars, and provided with metal wheels which run on the wires, and the carriage serves electrically to connect the wires on which it stands. Side rollers are also provided to prevent the carriage running off the wires. A light rod not shown in the drawing forms the connection between the carriage and the train drawn by the electro-motor.

This device connects together the parallel wires on which it stands, which is what is desired in one of the connections. In the other connection, however, it is required that contact should be made with the wires on one side only, and for this purpose the carriage is so made as to insulate its two sides, the crossbars not being fixed directly to the metal side frames, but to insulators like those shown in Fig. 38, which are carried on vertical pins provided for them upon the side frames.

To regulate the speed at which the train when unchecked will be propelled, that is, to provide means by which the speed may be maintained constant or adjusted independently of variations in the resistance to be overcome, or in the source from which the electrical energy is derived, or in the circuit, or in the number of trains to be driven by that circuit, without

the use of a relay or an electro-motor, the device illustrated in Fig. 40 is employed. A, B, C are three wheels so geared that A will drive B, and, if the axis of B remains stationary, B will drive C. If, however, the motion of C be resisted by a force exceeding a given adjustable amount, C will remain at rest and the axis of B will be displaced, an arrangement in fact of differential gearing. C is connected with some resistance such as that due to a fan, a centrifugal brake, a pendulum, or the flow of water through an orifice, so regulated that the resistance will increase with the speed at which the machine to be governed happens to be running.

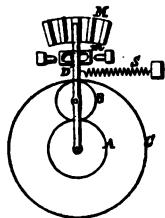


FIG. 40.

Device for Regulating the Unchecked Speed of Trains on Tether Line.

Another resistance is also opposed which may be constant or nearly so to the motion of the axis of B, and to the latter is attached a make and break piece or commutator, or other means of controlling the electrical current supplied to the motor, in such a way that, so long as the axis of B remains at rest, the full driving current will pass through the motor, but when, with the increase of speed, the resistance to the motion of C also increases, and the axis of B moves, this motion will break the circuit, or reverse the connections, or move the brakes, or short circuit the motor, or throw in resistance, in fact the motion of B is used to effect any desirable change in the electrical connections.

Upon the speed decreasing so that the resistance to the motion of C will have again fallen to the normal

amount, the axis of B will return to its former position under the action of a spring or weight, by which its motion is resisted, and the current will be supplied as before.

Preferably the axis of B is arranged to move between two fixed stops placed at a considerable distance apart, in order to avoid continual interference with the circuit when running at nearly the normal speed, and the make and break piece attached to B is so arranged as only to alter the circuit when near to either of the two ends of its travel.

Referring to the illustration, A and C are the pitch lines of two wheels externally and internally gearing with the pinion B. A and C are concentric but not on same shaft, or one of them is mounted loosely upon the shaft. B is centred on the arm D which is pulled against a stop by a spring S. A is driven by the motor to be controlled. C is resisted by any resistance which increases with the speed, as by a fan, centrifugal arrangement, or water governor, so that at a certain speed the arm D will begin to rotate round the centre, and will work a make and break piece *m*, or a commutator M, or any other electrical device. The make and break piece *m* may have a slot in it, as shown, so that the pin indicated only moves it to or fro when the arm D is near the end of its travel.

As a rule it is desirable that the change of mechanical resistance to the motion of C should change largely with a small change of speed at the critical point, and a simple plan for effecting this change is by making C drive a brake governor *m* of the type devised by Sir William Thomson, in which a revolving weight is normally clear of an external rim, but at a given

speed overcomes the resistance of a spring so far as to come in contact with this rim, and as it were put on a brake by means of the friction it creates.

The effect produced by a governor of the above description is neutralised when the speed of the machine falls back to the normal desired speed or a little below it. Cases arise, however, in which this is undesirable, as some permanent change may occur in the driving current, or in the mechanical resistance to

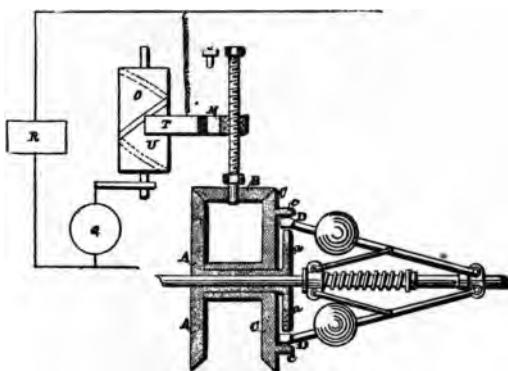


FIG. 41.—Governing Arrangement for Train on Telpher System.

the driven electro-motor, as when the gradient of a telpherage line changes, and this renders a permanent readjustment of the electrical mechanism desirable. The simple slot arrangement described above and applied to any centrifugal governor will effect this purpose, or it may be performed automatically and with great accuracy by the governor shown in Fig. 41. A, B, C form a train of wheels so arranged that A drives B, and B drives C, or *vice versa*, C may drive B,

and B will then drive A. Upon B being turned in one direction it produces an electrical change tending to increase the speed of the motor, and upon B being rotated in the reverse direction this change will be undone.

A centrifugal governor is so arranged that when the speed falls below a certain point an arm presses against a smooth pulley or surface connected with A, and so drives B in one direction. When, on the other hand, the speed rises above a certain point, the same, or another arm, presses against a smooth pulley or surface connected with C and drives B in the opposite direction, but when the speed remains intermediate between the two limits the arm, or arms, are clear of A and C, and B is left at rest. B may thus be employed to shunt or cut out a motor, to throw in or out an electrical resistance, or to adjust brushes, or to cause an electric field to apply a mechanical or electrical brake, or to produce any change, mechanical or electrical, which regulates the speed, and in this manner a permanent change may be effected which will not be undone when the motor is brought back to the desired speed. The change may if desired be effected in the driving dynamo instead of in the receiving motor, or in both.

The governor is preferably employed in the following manner. Connected mechanically with the machine to be controlled is a regulating drum or disc divided into two parts insulated from each other, and a rubber pressing against this drum or disc alternately makes one of two connections. When one connection is made the motor will be driven by the current, but when the other connection is made the current will be diverted or interrupted so as not to drive the motor.

The driving and non-driving connection will be of a length dependent on the position of the rubber relatively to the drum, and this position is shifted in the way above described by the wheels A, B, and C.

In the drawing the rubbing pieces D, D, of the balanced centrifugal governor, bear against the smooth surfaces c or a , as the velocity happens to be above or below that required. When the speed is exactly right or normal, these rubbing pieces will run clear, and in the latter case the wheels A, B, C will all be at rest. If the speed becomes excessive, the wheel B will be worked by C ; if, on the contrary, the speed be insufficient, the wheel B will be driven by A. The shaft of B has a screw by which a nut M is worked backwards or forwards and is used to produce the desired change. A desirable method of effecting this required change is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 41. The insulated rubber or brush T actuated by M rubs on the insulated pieces O and U of a cylinder, as shown. O is insulated and U is connected by another rubber with one terminal of a motor Q, the other terminal of the motor being joined to a dynamo R, the other pole of which is connected with the rubber or brush T.

It will be seen that if, at one end of the cylinder, the piece U goes all round, and at the other end the piece O goes all round, and at intermediate points the proportions between O and U gradually vary, the time during which the current will be admitted to the motor will depend on the position of the rubber or brush T, which latter will be determined by the governor. The connections for O and U can easily be varied to suit other arrangements in which an absolute

break might not be desirable. In fact the well-known system of cutting off the current for a fraction of each revolution is employed, but in such a manner that the cut off shall be undisturbed so long as the speed remains constant, but may be permanently varied by a temporary change of speed so as to be different at different times although the speed may be the same. With this arrangement, if the resistance to the motion of the motor should decrease tenfold below the maximum which the motion could overcome, when the current was on continually, a slight increase of speed would screw M along until the current was cut off for about nine-tenths of each revolution. When the speed had fallen to the desired amount in consequence of the withdrawal of the current, the rubber or brush T would be left in its new position and the machinery would run at the old speed notwithstanding the great alteration in the conditions.

Fig. 42 shows another arrangement of the governor by which the desired permanent change can be effected, in which a well-known mechanical equivalent is substituted for the three wheels previously used. In this arrangement the bevel wheels A and C are connected by a sleeve, or form part of one piece which is capable of a small motion along the shaft under the influence of a balanced governor, and if

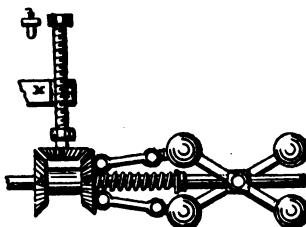


FIG. 42.

Modified Form of Governing Arrangement for Train on Telpher System.

the speed becomes excessive the bevel wheel A will drive the bevel wheel B in one direction, whilst should the speed become deficient or decrease, the bevel wheel C will drive B in the opposite direction. When, however, a predetermined rate of speed is maintained, both the bevel wheels A and C will remain clear, and B will be at rest.

On attaining the limiting or extreme position, M might be employed to put on a mechanical or electrical brake, as by making contact with the stop t, and the governor might in this way be employed to put a brake on a train, if it continued to run too fast even after the whole electric current had been cut off. This effect would, however, be produced instantly, or almost instantly, after the current had all been withdrawn.

To afford additional security against the chance of trains or vehicles being overtaken by those which follow, any apparatus may be used by which a mechanical or electrical brake will be set in operation to arrest a train or vehicle whenever the time during which the motor of this train or vehicle has been deprived of the driving current, by any one of the means which have been already described, exceeds a definite length, and by which the brake will be at once removed when the driving current begins to circulate. The effect of this arrangement will be that when the block or governor acts merely to control the speed, no power will be wasted in unnecessarily resisting the motion of the train or vehicle, but if this train or vehicle runs past the block for more than a definite number of seconds, so as to be in danger of overtaking the preceding train or vehicle, or of

running too fast, then its motion will be checked not only by the withdrawal of motive power, but also by the action of a brake.

Fig. 43 illustrates in elevation and section one way of carrying out the above arrangement. The piece M is in this case actuated by the governor so as to move downwards when the velocity increases beyond the normal ; when this motion has reached the limit at which the speed can be controlled, as already described, by entirely cutting off the current, a wedge piece or stop Q will actuate a catch N so as to release the crosshead O. This crosshead will be then pulled downwards by springs S¹, S², its motion being resisted by a dash pot P, or other contrivance which will delay or retard the motion for the desired time. After the lapse of this time, the crosshead O will fall down nearly to the stop Q, and will make contact at T, so as to apply an electrical brake. The time between the release of the catch and the arrival of the crosshead O at its limiting position, may be for instance 30 seconds, yet when the speed falls, the stop Q attached to M will, as soon as the latter begins to move back again, break the contact at T, and so take off the electrical brake. On M rising it will again set the catch N. It is obvious that the contact at T may be employed in many ways to arrest the train, indeed

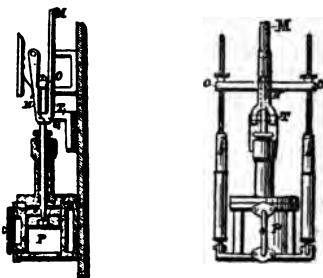


FIG. 43.—Brake Arrangement for Trains on Telpher System.

the mere mechanical pressure of the springs S^1 , S^2 , on a quick running wheel, instead of T , would in most cases form a sufficiently powerful brake. The dash-pot P should be so arranged as not to resist the upward movement of the crosshead O , and were a fan employed instead of the dash-pot, it should be driven by the descent of the crosshead O , and not by its ascent.

To enable wire ropes to be used as the insulated conductor, a special form of insulator capable of re-

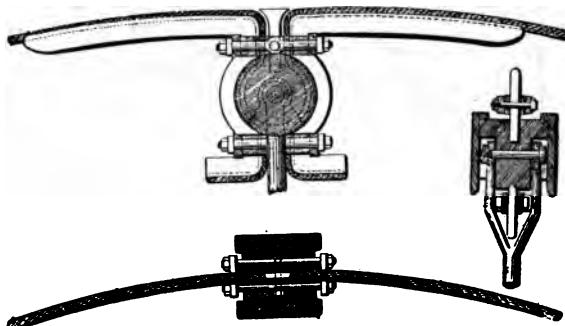


FIG. 44.—Insulator for Use on Telpher Line.

sisting a great strain, and also of allowing the ropes to rock on the point of support and so relieve the supports from inconvenient strain, is employed. This insulating device wherein the ends of the wire ropes are secured in bent wrought-iron pieces clipped to a circular insulator free to rotate round a centre pin, is clearly illustrated in side elevation, plan, and vertical cross section in Fig. 44, in which the insulating parts are indicated by cross-hatching.

Horns of metal having shallow grooves on their

upper sides intended to receive the wire rope, are bent round the main insulating piece, and again bent back. The rope passes between this metal horn and the main insulating piece, and is also bent back and is secured by being lashed to the horns. The horns are bent as shown in plan when the post is to stand at an angle, and the two horns are clipped together by straps which are insulated from them by insulating packing pieces. A piece of metal fixed in the main insulator helps to bridge the gap between the ends of the wire ropes.

A pin, which is supported by a fork, serves to carry the main insulating piece, and the surface of the latter near the pin is shielded from the wet by the outer pieces shown in the vertical cross section, and by the form of the main piece itself. The rocking action on the pin prevents any undue strain from coming on the support.

By forming the insulator over the pin in the shape shown, good insulation is ensured for the whole system from the earth, and the resistance across the packing pieces is rendered sufficient.

CHAPTER IV.

EXAMPLES OF INSTALLATIONS OF WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS ON THE RUNNING OR ENDLESS ROPE SYSTEM.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramways at Works in France.

THE following are brief descriptions of several installations on the Gourjon * system of wire ropeway erected in France. In this system but one endless cable is used moving round two pulleys in the same vertical plane, the full skips being carried to their destination by the lower portion upon which they are suspended at equal distances apart, and the empty skips returning on the upper portion. Motion is imparted according to circumstances, by force of gravity, or by power, or partly by gravity and partly by power in a regular and continuous manner.

One of the installations in question which was erected at Teil, has a length in a horizontal direction of 1,558 feet, and as the difference of level is only 81 feet 8 inches, a certain amount of help has in this case to be given by power from the motor at the works, to assist the action of gravity.

* A detailed description of the Gourjon system of wire-rope tramway will be found in the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*, vol. xiv., 1887, p. 604.

The carrier buckets, or receptacles, which are of sheet iron, are suspended from the cable at intervals of 111.5 feet apart, weigh when full 110 lbs., and travel at a speed of 5.75 feet per second, or at the rate of about 3.92 miles per hour.

The installation cost £100, and the traffic upon the line is 70 tons a day, the cost of transport being 3.11 pence per ton-mile.

An installation erected at St Imier, near Grenoble, is considerably longer, following the windings of a valley for 8,200 feet, or over 1½ mile. The two portions in the intervals between the end pulleys are supported at the same level by pulleys mounted on posts or standards located about 500 feet apart.

The cable used is made of steel wire on what is known as the excelsior system, and has a diameter of 0.67 inch ; whilst a cable made of a like number of round wires, and of the same weight per fathom, would have a diameter of 0.906 inch, or very nearly 1 inch in the latter case against a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in the former case. The reason of this is owing to the absence of interstices in the case of the excelsior make.

The cost of this line was £520, the traffic is 50 tons a day, and the cost of transport 3.75 pence per ton-mile.

Another short installation was put up at Alzon, and used for conveying blocks of stone for masonry work connected with a railway. The line crossed a valley 1,579 feet wide, having a difference of level between the termini of 474.5 feet.

In this case the excess power due to gravity could be used for moving a second cable which had a span

of 88 feet, and a rise of 48 feet, by connecting it with the upper pulley, so as to carry the stone from the quarry to the pulley placed at the edge of the valley.

The uncoupling of the carriers was effected automatically, but the coupling had to be done by hand, which caused some delay; 130 tons were transported per day at a cost of 14.4 pence per ton, the cost of cartage being double.

The cost of the line was much increased by a failure to calculate the tension of the cables, and a carelessness in erection, which caused accidents to take place on commencing work which otherwise might have been avoided, and but for which the outlay would have been only £480, and some £2,400 would have been saved in the transport of 52,330 cubic yards of material.

At the date of the paper a line was being erected, of which a description is also given. This installation was to be briefly as follows:—The two portions were to be on the same level, and passing over vertical pulleys at the end of the track were to be directed at an angle of from 20° to 25° to a winding drum, located horizontally at a slightly lower level, thus greatly facilitating the uncoupling and coupling of the carriers.

This line was designed for a distance of 2,214 feet, with a fall of 242.75 feet; the cost was estimated to be £440, and 72 tons of cement were to be carried down daily at a slow rate of speed from the kilns to the works, the cost of transport being estimated to be 2.1 pence per ton, instead of $10\frac{1}{2}$ pence per ton, which latter was the price of cartage. The capacity of such a line could, however, easily be raised to 100 tons daily by somewhat accelerating the speed, and the empty carriers could be used for conveying up coal to the kilns.

[To face page 101.

FIG. 46.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway in Algeria : Angle and Portion of Line.





FIG. 47.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Plantations in Ceylon.
[To face page 1

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or fastening, known as the Hallidie clip, a description of which has been already given.*

The transport of this rope was a matter of very serious difficulty. It was accomplished by dividing the rope into ten lengths, each length made up into seven coils, with an intermediate length of 10 feet, and each of the coils in each length was loaded upon the back of a mule, the entire train being composed of seventy mules, and three men being provided to each seven mules, or thirty men altogether.

In transporting a wire rope in this manner the coils should be made up as small as possible, say not over 24 inches, so as to enable them to be secured to the pack saddles.

During the conveyance of the section of rope to the upper terminal an accident occurred which was productive of very considerable delay, and demonstrated the difficulties attendant upon the operation. The head mule, at a point where a rise immediately followed a steep descent, started to take the rise with a rush until checked by the rope, which threw him backwards over the bank, he taking two other mules with him, and had not the last of these caught on a tree, the rest of the train would have followed. The path being cut out of the mountain side, and so narrow as not to admit of turning a mule, or even of unloading its pack, the coils which had gone over the bluff were fished up, uncoiled, and carried a quarter of a mile by hand. The rope was, however, badly kinked through the mishap.

This kinking of the rope is indeed one of the chief

* See pages 29-31.

dangers to which this method of transport renders it liable, the parts thus damaged being usually the intervening lengths between the mules. The result of a bad kink in the rope is that the wires of the strands on the concave side of it will shortly give out when in use.

Screw-down brakes were employed upon this line at first, but were found most inconvenient in use, and were afterwards successfully replaced by lever ones.

The splices of the rope commenced to give way after two years' work at points where the two metal strands were tucked into the rope to take the place of the hemp core or heart.

To climb up to the wire ropeway a rope ladder was used, which was brought into position by passing it over the line at the nearest support, and sliding it along the rope or cable until in the proper position, swinging it over any intervening carriers.

The reason why the rope wore out at the splices is considered to be because in a rope of seven wire strands there exists at the splice a spot of about 1 inch in length at a point just above and below where two steel strands are inserted into the core, and take the place of the hemp core or heart, where the rope will have seven instead of six strands at the circumference, thus making the diameter greater. There being likewise a portion of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch or 2 inches with no core or heart at all, and the outside strands being there unsupported centrally, they become crushed into the cavity, thus exposing other strands to extra wear.

For lubricating purposes, Swedish tar mixed with boiled linseed oil was first employed, applied on the rope once a week in the usual manner. This was

found, however, both inefficient and expensive. It did not penetrate the rope, but became hardened and baked, by the heat of the sun, on the rim of the sheaves or pulleys, giving no protection to either rope or sheaves. Better results were obtained with the same lubricating material by letting it drop continuously over the rope at the rate of about one drop per minute, by which means the rope and sheaves were enabled to retain a slight coating. At the best, however, tar was found to be but a poor lubricant under exposure to the sun, the heat taking up what little lubricating properties it possessed. The tar did not penetrate the rope, and much wear from friction of the wires was found to take place between the strands, owing to the bending whilst passing over the pulleys or sheaves.

The substitution of black West Virginia oil, applied by means of an automatic lubricator, was found to give first-rate results, and after four months the rope was found to be thoroughly saturated with the oil, and after six months the Manilla hemp core was found to have been preserved by the oil. After two years' use of this lubricant the rope showed but little signs of wear.

With the tar and linseed oil mixture applied weekly the tops of the rims of the sheaves had to be cut down at some points on the line every month; when applied by continuous drops they only required to be turned down in four months; whilst when black West Virginia oil was applied, the rims only required to be so treated every six or seven months. The grips on the terminal sheaves also showed less wear in the latter case.

The outlay on the work was as follows:—

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Cost of construction of upper terminal - | £39 10 0 |
| " " lower " - | 44 10 0 |
| " " intermediate terminal 300 0 0 | |
| Sundries, stretching rope, &c. - | 52 0 0 |
| Total cost of construction - - - | £436 0 0 |
| Cost of ropeway material - - - | 3,168 0 0 |
| Opening roads, &c. - - - | 373 0 0 |
| Total for ropeway in working order - | <u>£3,977 0 0</u> |

As regards the cost of transport, this was found to be reduced by about three-fourths by the use of the ropeway; 5,100 cords of wood delivered to the mill as fuel costing before the existence of the ropeway £12,670, whilst 5,900 cords delivered by the ropeway only cost £3,392—a saving of £9,278, and an additional supply of 800 cords of wood, being thus effected by the use of the latter.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway as a Pier * in the Cape de Verde Islands.

The following is a description of another installation on the running rope system, erected in the Cape de Verde Islands, at Messrs Cory Brothers & Company's Coal Depôt.†

The total length of this line, which is illustrated in Fig. 49 in plan and elevations, is 1,200 feet, of which length about 960 feet extend along the beach, and about 240 feet at right angles to the longer section to

* For description and illustration of a wire-rope tramway on the fixed carrying rope system arranged as a pier, see pages 176, 177.

† A full description of this installation, which was designed by W. H. Carrington, M.I.C.E., will be found in the *Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, vol. lxv., pp. 299-309.

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the end of the pier, where the coal is received and despatched.

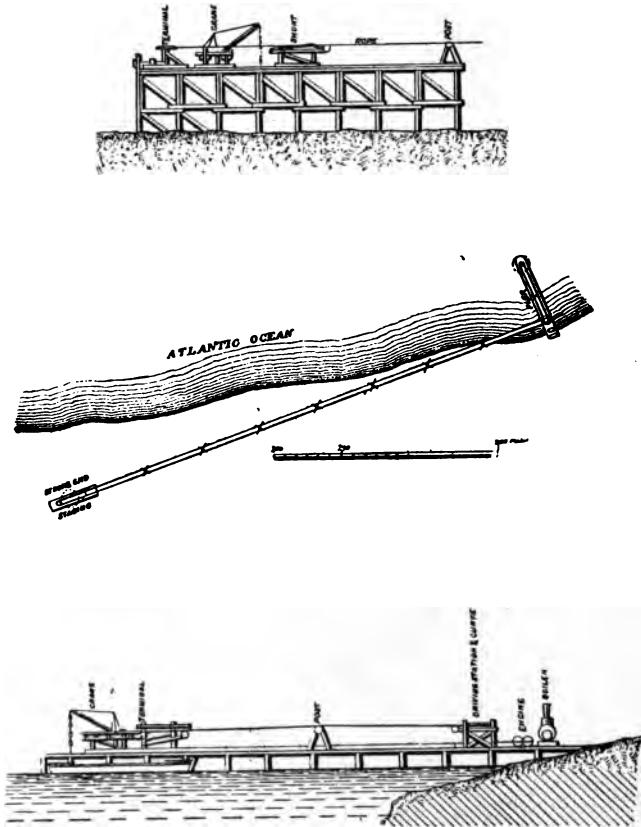


FIG. 49.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Cape de Verde Islands : Plan and Detail Views.

The ropeway was required to be able to carry 15 tons per hour in either direction, and the motion of

the rope was to be utilised in working cranes at each terminal for raising or lowering coal.

The coal is brought to the pier in bulk in barges from the colliers, and the buckets of the wire ropeway are lowered into the barges by a crane, and when filled are again raised, and sent off on the ropeway to the dépôt at its further end, where a quantity of about 10,000 tons is usually stored.

To supply the steamers calling at the island, the coal is filled at the store into bags holding 2 cwt. each, which bags are raised by a crane to the level of the wire ropeway, and are carried by it back to the barges at the end of the pier.

The driving gear with its steam engine is placed at the point where the two sections of the wire ropeway meet at right angles. It consists of a massive wooden frame, carrying an upright shaft fitted at its upper end with two drums, each 8 feet in diameter, lying one on the top of the other, the ropes of the sections passing round these two drums, and being driven by them. At the lower end of the vertical shaft bevel gear is fixed by which the motion of the steam engine is communicated to the drums. The steam engine by which the requisite power is supplied is one of 16 horse-power nominal, having two cylinders and a surface condenser. The boiler is of the horizontal multitudinous type, working at a pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch. The usual shunt rails allow the loads to pass round the angle thus formed at this point.

The terminal at the end of the shorter section on the pier-head carries the horizontal drum round which the tramway rope passes, and a long horseshoe-shaped rail. On this frame is also mounted a crane, having

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a radius of 17 feet, and worked by shafting from the engine. This crane is manipulated by a friction clutch, actuated by a lever on the top of the frame, on which the driver stands, and has thus a clear view of the work going on below. Four carrier buckets or receptacles, each holding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwts., are lifted at a speed of 80 feet per minute, and deposited on to a deck alongside the terminal frame. These buckets or receptacles are then pushed singly down an inclined plane, the arrangement being such that they engage themselves on the hangers, which, with their saddles, carry them on the line rope. In a similar way the empty buckets or receptacles arriving, or the sacks for delivery, are detached and lowered into the barge.

The terminal at the end of the longer section at the coal store is placed on a wooden platform, shown in elevation at the top of the illustration, about 20 feet above the ground, and 120 feet long. At the end of this platform, situated the furthest from the driving station, is placed a horizontal drum 8 feet in diameter, carried on a strong wooden frame, round which drum the line rope passes, and which can be drawn back when required to take up any extension. The motion of the rope actuates the drum, which by a pair of bevel wheels turns a square shaft extending along the centre of the platform for its whole length. A crane of similar construction to that on the pier-head is placed on this platform in front of the terminal, and can be moved from end to end, deriving motion from the line rope through the square shaft at any point. The jib of this crane is long enough to enable loads to be hoisted on either side of the platform, and to be put down just behind the travelling shunt frame,

which stands about 15 feet in front of the crane, and which is arranged to slide up and down the full length of the platform in conjunction with it. Thus the sacks of coal, having been raised from the ground, are placed at the foot of the shunt stage, by which they are, having been first hung on the hangers, pushed on to the moving rope, and transported to the pier.

When coal is being brought to the store, it is tipped into an inclined shoot out of the buckets while they hang on the rail of the moving shunt.

It will be seen from the arrangements above described that the coal can be hoisted out of the barge at the pier-head, transported to the terminal dépôt, and delivered into the store, where it is duly put into sacks for re-delivery to steamers; and when this is required, the sacks of coal can be lifted up to the ropeway, a height of 20 feet, transported to the pier-head, and deposited into the barges.

The rope is supported on the longer section by seven posts or standards, which are fixed on the beach, and are of the usual construction, and about 15 feet high. These posts or standards carry bearing pulleys 2 feet in diameter, grooved to fit the wire rope, which latter is of crucible steel with a breaking strain of 16 tons, and it is run at a speed of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

This ropeway had carried up to 1881 about 130,000 tons, and though it was only designed to lift and carry 15 tons per hour, it had on emergencies conveyed more than 25 tons in an hour.

The cost of the maintenance of the rope has been a halfpenny per ton carried, and that of the machinery also a halfpenny per ton, the chief item in the latter

case being the breaking of the buckets or receptacles by rough handling. The cost of labour has been one penny per ton handled, including tipping the coal into the store, and attending the engine. The cost of working the crane and filling the buckets or receptacles in the barge has been about five-eighths of a penny per ton, the boiler for supplying steam to the engine consuming 7 cwt.s. of coal per twelve hours.

The complete cost of the above installation erected on the spot, but exclusive of freight and customs duty, was about £2,500, including the large staging at the dépôt and the whole of the woodwork. The erection on the site occupied three months.

Installations of Wire-Rope Tramways as Piers in New Zealand, &c.

A pier wire-rope tramway, also designed and erected by the same gentlemen, is working at Russel, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, which line runs for about 3,600 feet out into the bay, the line from the pier to the mines on the mainland being about 1 mile in length. The terminal at the head of the pier is erected upon an old hulk which is securely moored in position.

The carrying capacity is about 50 tons of manganese ore daily, with a motive power of 6-horse. The line has been in operation for about four years.

Figs. 50 and 51 show two other arrangements of wire-rope tramways on the running or endless rope system arranged as piers, the constructive details of which are practically similar to that already described, modified where necessary, however, to meet the different requirements of each particular case.

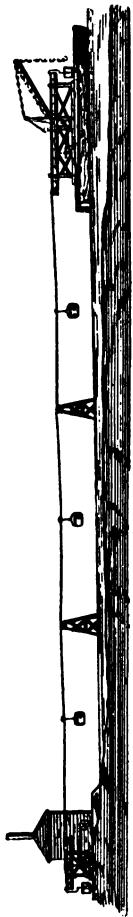


FIG. 50.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway arranged as a Pier.

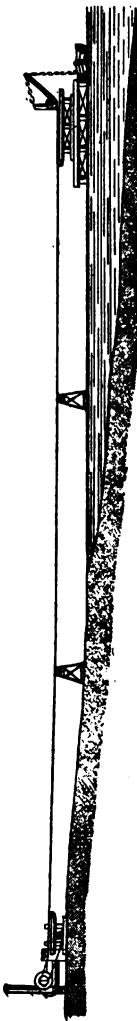


FIG. 51.—Wire-Rope Tramway arranged as a Pier.

Amongst a number of other wire-rope tramways on this system designed by the same gentleman,* and which are now in operation in various parts of the world, the following may be taken as representative examples showing applications for various purposes :—

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Quarry in India.

Fig. 52 shows in plan and section a wire ropeway or cableway erected at a quarry in Madras, India, for the carriage of concrete material. This wire-rope tramway, which has a total length of 15,600 feet, or nearly 3 miles, was supplied to the order of the Indian Government, for the purpose of carrying about 100 to 150 tons of material per working day, for the purpose of constructing a large concrete dam in a very out-of-the-way situation in Madras.

This installation affords a good example of the facility with which a line on the endless rope system can be made to pass angles of any degree, and admits of surmounting certain constructive difficulties that would prove very difficult to overcome, if not fatal in the case of any other arrangement.

In the present example, as will be seen from the plan, the line passes three angles varying from 157° to 169° , and, as will be seen from the section, over inclines varying from 1 in 3 to 1 in 4.

The driving power is water, which was found attainable at a point about half-way between the terminals of the line.

* W. T. H. Carrington, M.I.C.E., and constructed by Bullivant & Co. Ltd.

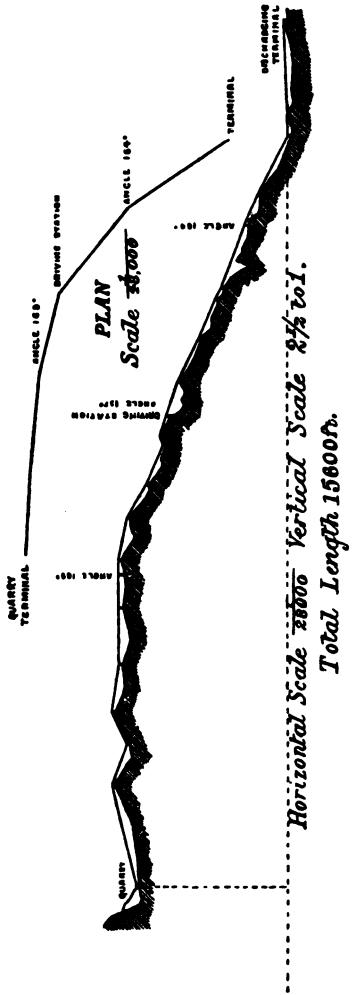


FIG. 52.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Madras : Section and Angle Plan.

The entire line was erected on the spot by native workmen.

Installation of a Wire-Rope Tramway at a Cement Works in Brazil.

Fig. 53 shows in section a wire-rope tramway installation put up in connection with a cement works at Jundiahy, Brazil.

The extreme length of this line is 8,961 feet or about 1.7 mile, and it is capable of transporting some 100 tons of cement in bags per working day of ten hours.

The line passes over extremely rough ground, and changes its direction in two places. At a number of parts the incline is 1 in 3.5, and there are spans of 500 feet.

The bags of cement are carried in water-tight cases made of galvanised iron, and so constructed as to turn over on the release of a catch. The necessary motive power to work the line is provided in this instance by a 14 horse-power engine of the semi-portable type.

This line has been at work continuously since the date of its construction in 1882. It affords an excellent example, as will be seen from an examination of the section, of the maximum spans and severe inclines which can be satisfactorily worked with wire tramways on this system.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Barytes Mine in Cumberland.

Fig. 54 is a sectional view illustrating a short wire-rope tramway erected at a barytes mine in Cumber-

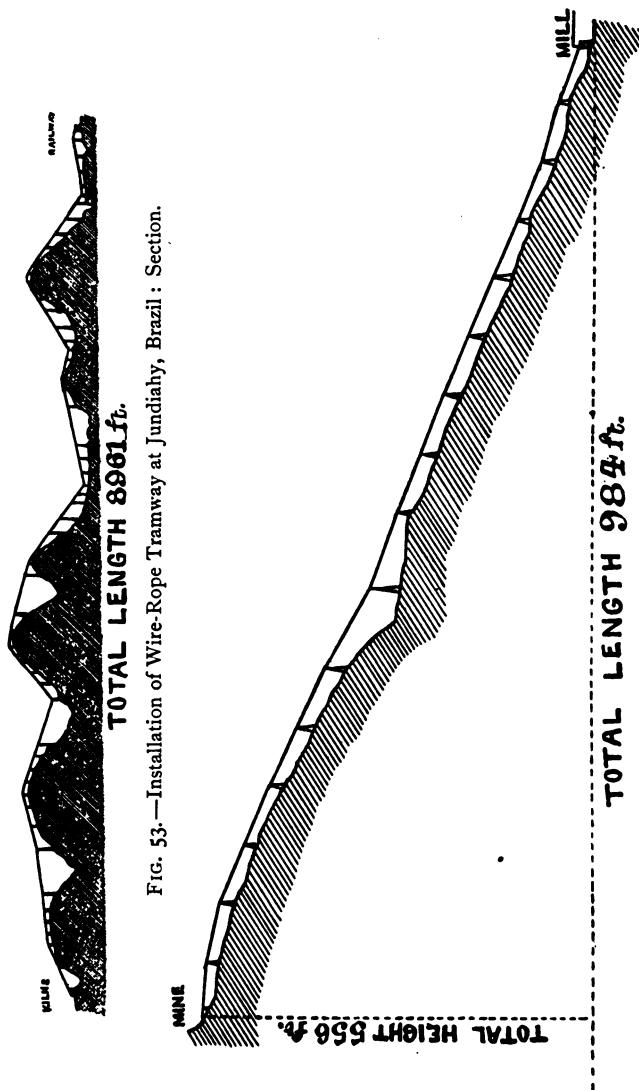


FIG. 53.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Jundiahy, Brazil : Section.

FIG. 54.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway in Cumberland : Section.

land for the purpose of conveying the mineral from the mine, which is located on the flank of a lofty mountain, to the mill and dressing floors which are situated at its foot, at which latter point water power is available.

The total length of the line is 984 feet, and the difference of level between the mill and the mine is 556 feet, the average incline being 1 in 5.

The water wheel at the mill which provides the power for driving the latter, also serves for supplying that necessary for working the ropeway, all the power, however, that is required for the latter purpose being a sufficient amount to act as a means of governing the speed and controlling it, as the loaded carriers run down by gravity. The situation of the line and the character of the incline over which it is worked is shown approximately in the illustration.

The carrying capacity of this wire tramway is 100 tons per day.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Print Works in Lancashire.

Fig. 55 is a sectional view showing an installation, on Carrington's system, at a print works in Lancashire. The construction of the box carriers for the textile goods, which usually hold about 120 lbs. each, has been already shown in Fig. 24.*

Some of these classes of lines have been running successfully for upwards of thirteen years.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at an Artificial Manure Works near London.

Fig. 56 is a diagrammatical view showing the

* See page 60.

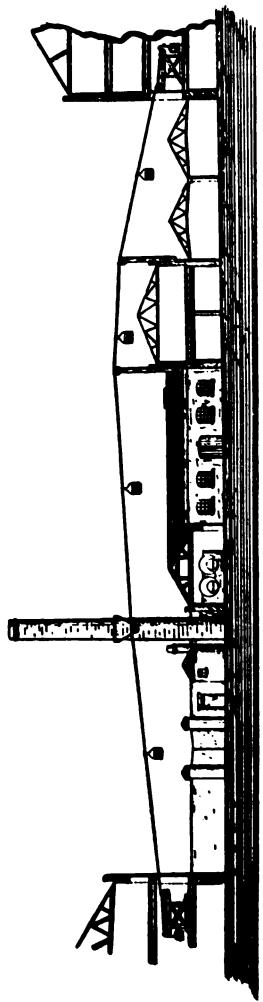


FIG. 55.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Print Works : Sectional View.

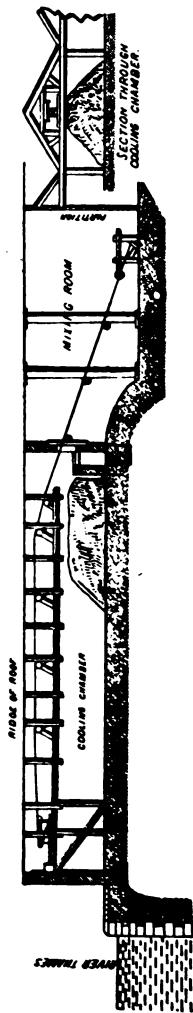


FIG. 56.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at an Artificial Manure Works : Sectional Views.

arrangement of a similar wire-rope tramway to the preceding erected at an artificial manure works.

The illustrations in both the above cases are sufficiently explanatory to admit of further description being dispensed with.

Installations of Wire-Rope Tramways at Brick Works in Yorkshire and Glamorganshire.

A wire-rope tramway of this class was erected at a brick works at Otley near Leeds, where it was in operation to great advantage for about fourteen months until the stoppage of the works.

The line was about 1,200 feet in length, and was constructed to bring clay from a distant pit to the brick works. It made during its course an angle of about 150° , and passed over a portion of the North Eastern Railway, also running close to the highroad from Leeds to Otley without interfering in any way with the traffic.

At the time of cessation of work this line of wire-rope tramway had carried 11,000 tons without any stoppage or appreciable wear and tear to the machinery, the rope remaining in good condition.

Another installation of a similar nature has been at work at the Llanishen brick works, Cardiff, for some years.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Chemical Works in Northumberland.

Fig. 57 is a sectional diagram showing the disposition of a wire-rope tramway of the same description, about 1,500 feet in length, erected some years back at a chemical works in Newcastle-on-Tyne.



FIG. 57.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Chemical Works : Sectional Diagrammatical View.



FIG. 58.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Mill : Sectional Diagrammatical View.

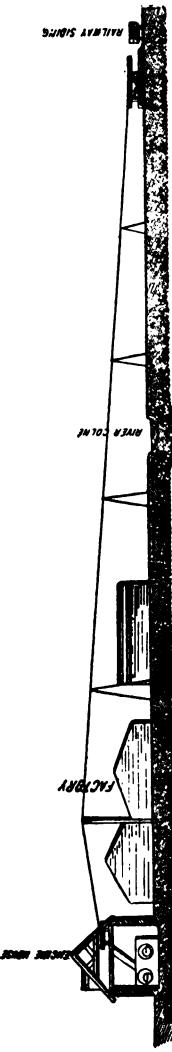


FIG. 59.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Linoleum Works : Sectional Diagrammatical View.

This line, as will be seen from the illustration, passes throughout its course over buildings, dwelling-houses, and yards full of workmen. It starts from a point near the centre of the works, close to the spot at which the refuse or waste material is produced which it is desired to remove by means of the rope-way. The line first rises at an incline of about 1 in 10 over intervening sheds, passes close over the buildings containing the cooper's workshops, and then descends until it reaches the terminus on the bank of the river Tyne, where a staging about 30 feet in height is provided on the quay side, from which the refuse material or waste product can be emptied into barges lying in the river.

The engine for supplying the motive power is placed upon the above-mentioned staging.

The carrier buckets or receptacles for the refuse or waste product contain about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. each, and the carrying capacity of the line is about 120 tons per working day.

This wire-rope tramway was run, transporting the above amount of material daily, for about eight years, when the works were closed.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Mills in Yorkshire.

Fig. 58 is a similar view to the last, showing an installation of an aerial or wire-rope tramway at a mill belonging to Messrs Norton Brothers Limited, Huddersfield.

This wire-rope tramway, which is about 900 feet in length, is used for the purpose of transporting coal

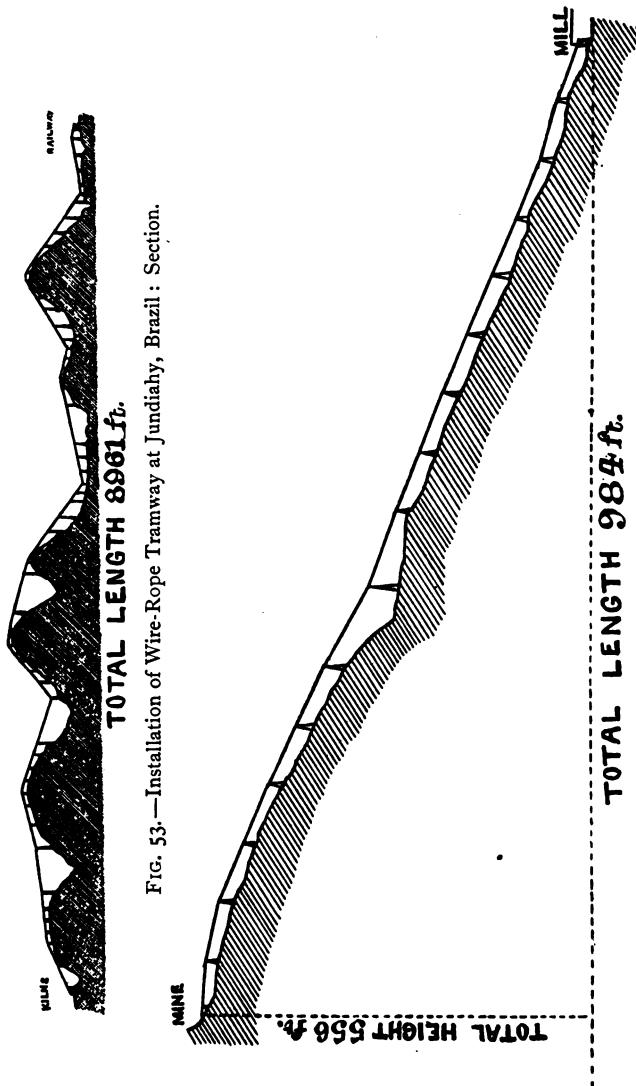


FIG. 53.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Jundiahy, Brazil: Section.

FIG. 54.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway in Cumberland: Section.

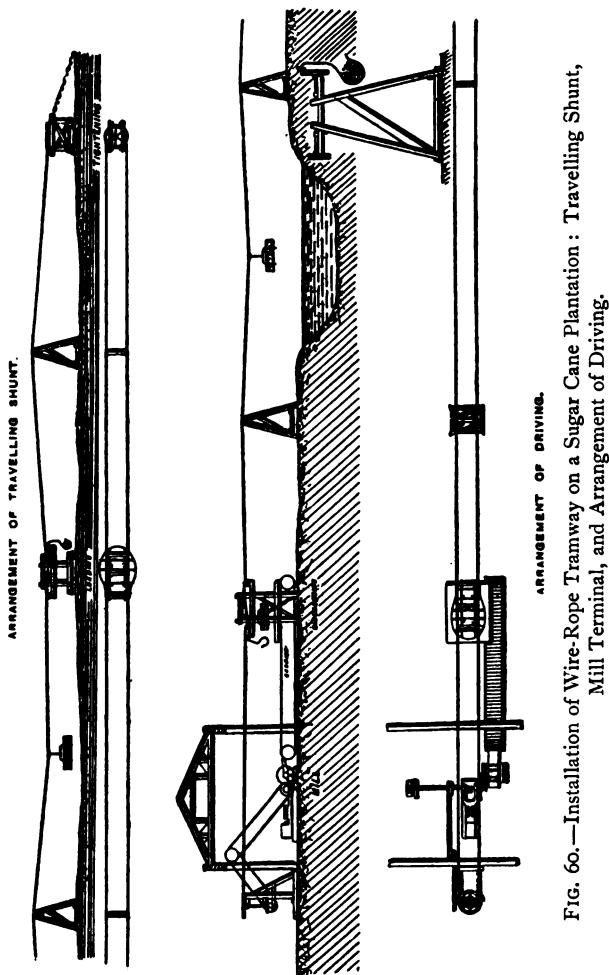


FIG. 60.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway on a Sugar Cane Plantation : Travelling Shunt, Mill Terminal, and Arrangement of Driving.

stream direct on to the cane carriers, and in quantities that are at no time large enough to demand redistribution in feeding the mill, the small individual loads of about 2 cwts. of canes each following one another in rapid succession, so that the quantity delivered can be easily regulated to a nicety by the man engaged in discharging the carriers.

Further advantages derivable from the system are: That canes can be brought from different parts of an estate by one or more tramways, thereby admitting of readily mixing different lots of canes previous to crushing in the mill. The canes can be transported over other growing or unripe canes, as well as across any rivers or canals or other obstructions lying in the route. The earth is not in any way beaten down as is the case, through the treading of mules, horses, or oxen, and the passage of carts, when carting is resorted to, or even with the use of portable ground tramways, and canes can be brought, moreover, from estates lying on high ground which are inaccessible to ordinary roads, thereby rendering valuable land which would otherwise be practically useless. Cane can be carried more cheaply than by carting, one man being sufficient to discharge up to 150 tons of cane per ten hours, and

ARRANGEMENT OF THREE WIRE TRAMWAYS
DELIVERING CANE TO CANE CARRIER

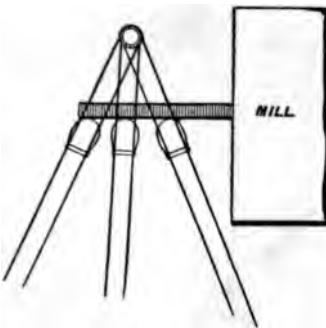


FIG. 61.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway on a Sugar Plantation : Junction of Three Lines.

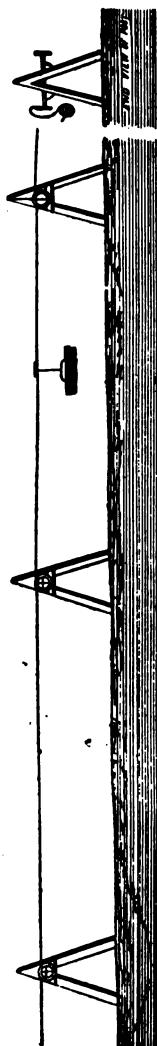


FIG. 62.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway on a Sugar Plantation : Portion of Line and Standard.

besides those loading the cane carriers or hangers one man only is required at the despatching terminus.

In many cases it is found to be convenient to employ a combination of cartage with wire-rope transport, the canes being brought to certain points along the line by the carts, at which points they are loaded and forwarded to the mill on the wire-rope tramway.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at the Custom House in Mauritius.

A wire-rope tramway on the endless or running rope system of 3,000 feet in length, the longest span being one of 600 feet, is at work at Port Louis in the island of Mauritius for the carriage of bags of sugar, and puncheons of rum, to the Custom House.

Loads up to 600 lbs. in weight are transported on this line.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway on a Beetroot Farm in Holland.

On large beetroot farms wire-rope tramways are extensively used for carrying off the crops and delivering them to points from which they can be despatched either by rail or ship to the sugar factories.

INSTALLATIONS ON RUNNING ROPE SYSTEM. 129

A good example of an installation of this description is to be found in one designed* some years ago for the Netherlands Land Enclosure Company for carrying the crops, and for the conveyance of other materials on their estate at Fort Bath, which consists of land that has been reclaimed from the sea.

This line is about 1 mile in length, and has a carrying capacity of 50 tons daily, the produce being conveyed in baskets containing about 100 lbs. each. The power is supplied by a 6 horse-power portable engine.

The line is so constructed that it can be taken down and put up again in a fresh place in one day, by the aid of twenty men, provided the distance to cart the materials composing the tramway does not exceed 5 miles.

* By W. T. H. Carrington, M.I.C.E.

C H A P T E R V.

EXAMPLES OF INSTALLATIONS OF WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS ON THE FIXED CARRYING ROPE SYSTEM.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Chalk Pits in France.

A SIMPLE system of aerial transport by wire ropes is described by A. Hauet,* which is said to have been in use for about thirty years at the chalk pits near Paris for conveying the chalk for short distances of from 500 to 820 feet in length.

Two carrier wire ropes, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter each, are arranged parallel to each other, and act as rails, the one for the ascent, and the other for the descent. These ropes are suitably secured to any available support at one terminus, and are placed under tension at the other terminus by the aid of a large T-headed bolt, passed through a block of timber held by an anchor carriage, constructed of angle-iron and of wrought-iron plate, and heavily loaded.

The load is suspended from each of the carrier ropes or cables by means of a truck or traveller having a frame of triangular form, in which are mounted two 8-inch grooved pulleys adapted to run

* See *Revue Générale des Chemins de fer*, October 1888, p. 227, for further particulars.

upon the rope, a suspension hook being provided for the attachment of the carrier receptacle.

An endless wire rope of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, according to the load to be dealt with, and running on grooved pulleys of 4 feet diameter mounted at the ends of the line, is connected to this apparatus through a short length of chain. The carrier receptacles or buckets provided for conveying the materials have a capacity of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cubic feet.

The loaded carriers descend by gravitation, carrying with them the endless rope which hauls up the empty buckets. A friction wooden brake block, or when the gradient exceeds 15 per cent., a steel brake, serves to arrest the motion when the carriers arrive at their destination.

Inclines of from 30 to 40 per cent., it is stated, are easily successfully worked on this plan.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Mines in Spain.

A rope or cable way erected between Garrucha and Serena de Bedar in Almeria, south-east of Spain, on the Bleichert-Otto system of fixed carrying rope is about the most important installation of this particular description as yet in existence. This wire-rope tramway is used for transporting iron ore from the mines at Serena de Bedar to the Mediterranean coast at Garrucha, and it has a total length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The line is divided into four sections, the first two of which are 1.40 and 3.29 miles long respectively, and are worked by means of an engine of 30 horse-power;

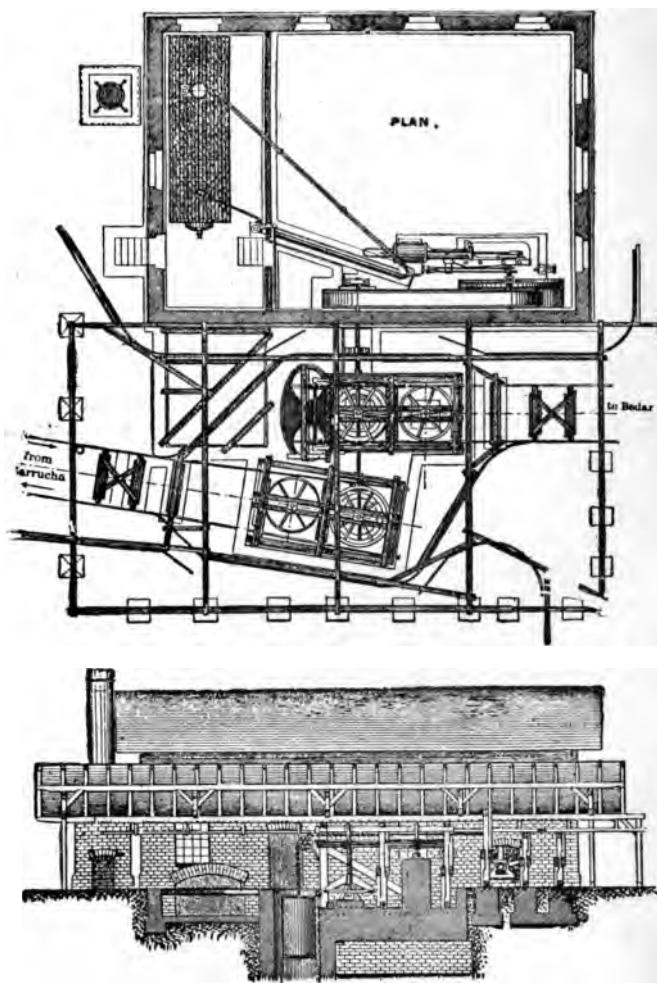


FIG. 63.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Mines in Spain:
Power and Angle Station—Plan on Section.

the two second sections are 3.29 and 2.8 miles long respectively, and are driven by an engine of 70 horsepower.

The carrying ropes are firmly anchored at the

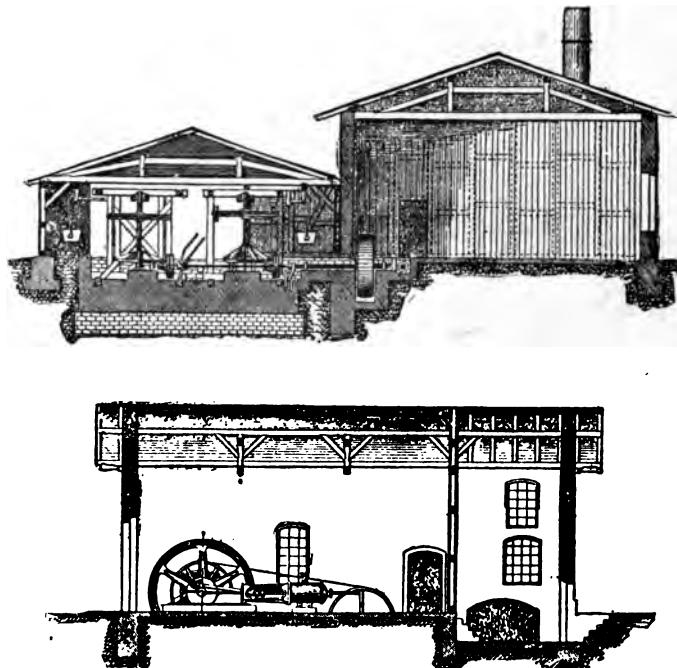


FIG. 64.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Mines in Spain : Power and Angle Station—Sections.

terminal stations to large blocks of masonry, and are maintained taut by means of tenon weights provided at the angle stations, as shown in Fig. 63, which represents the Puerto del Coronel power and angle station

in plan and section. The arrangement of the shunt rails of the above-named angle station, together with the hauling engine, are shown in plan and section in the above figure and in Fig. 64.

In operation on the arrival of the carrier buckets at an angle station they are automatically disengaged from the hauling or driving rope, switched on to the shunt rails, and run round by hand to the carrying rope on the next section of the line, where they are again attached to the hauling or driving rope and despatched in a new direction.

The driving is effected by belt gearing which transmits the power to two large grooved pulleys 7 feet 3 inches in diameter, and lined with leather, around which the hauling or driving rope is coiled several times. Tension weights and pulleys similar to those employed for the carrying ropes are used for keeping the hauling or driving ropes taut.

The loading station is at Serena, which is situated at an altitude of 905 feet above the sea-level, and after leaving this station the line crosses a number of deep valleys, one of which is over half a mile wide and 328 feet in depth, and it traverses mountain ridges, the highest of which is 1,174 feet above the sea-level, to the village of Pendar de Bedar, where, at an elevation of 951 feet above the sea-level, the first power station is located.

From the latter place the line deflects to the right, and again passes over several valleys and ridges, with a gradual descent to an angle station 370 feet above the sea-level. It then bears to the left, extending over a more or less hilly country to the second power station near Puerto del Coronel.

From the second power station the line turns to the right, and descends at an easy gradient to the unloading station on the coast, which is located near the town of Garrucha.

The longest span of the line is that near the Villa Reforma, which is 918 feet in width, with a sag of the rope of 65 feet, and on which six loaded and six empty carriers are supported at a time. The next longest spans of the line range from 328 to 750 feet; the average distance between the supports, however, is only about 130 feet.

The steepest gradient, taking into account the sag of the rope, is 1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$, and the tallest standard is 118 feet in height.

The carrying rope for the loaded side is $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, and that for the unloaded side 1 inch in diameter. The hauling or driving rope is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and is provided at proper intervals with star knots* to engage with pawl grips.[†]

The posts or standards employed are of the types illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3.[‡] A perspective view of a section of the ropeway showing the arrangement of the line is shown in Fig. 65.

Storage bins of an aggregate capacity of 800 tons are provided at the loading station, from which bins the ore is spouted into the carrier buckets or receptacles.

The unloading station at the coast is 150 feet in length, by 50 feet in width, and is elevated 32 feet

* For a description and illustration of these knots, see page 45.

[†] For a description and illustration of these pawl grips, see pages 49, 50.

[‡] See pages 19, 21.

above the ground level. It has a storage capacity of from 18,000 to 20,000 tons, so that from four to six vessels can be loaded at a time.

At the various stations sidings are arranged for stocking empty carriers from the different sections of the line.

The stations are all connected together by telephone, and a system of electric signals are used. The



FIG. 65.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Mines in Spain :
Portion of Line.

engine and boiler houses are solidly built, and are large enough to be used as repairing shops.

The guaranteed capacity of this line is 400 tons per working day of ten hours. With a travelling rate of 300 feet per minute, or about 3 miles an hour, and with two carriers having buckets of 7 cwts. capacity each arriving per minute, or say 1,200 buckets per day of ten hours, the actual quantity however, carried

by this line in a working day of ten hours would be 420 tons, making its capacity 4,095 ton-miles. Owing to the increased demand for Bedar ore, the line has been worked since the commencement of 1890 in two shifts of eight hours, and no less than 900 tons per day have been transported to the coast.

The complete cost of the line is said to have been £26,000, and it was surveyed, constructed, and ready for work within ten months, the constructor of the line, J. Pohlig, of Cologne, contracting to work and keep the tramway in repair for a number of years at the rate of 1 shilling and 2.5 pence per ton of material carried, this price to cover all the costs of labour, maintenance, and repairs.*

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Furnaces in Belgium.

A very full description, with illustrations, of an installation of the Beer arrangement of wire-rope tramway on the fixed carrying rope principle, at the Seraing furnaces of the Espérance-Longdoz Company, is given in the *Revue Universelle des Mines*,† from which the following particulars are abridged.

The starting point of the line is situated 11 feet 6 inches above the ground level, and the point of delivery is at a height of 160 feet above the starting point.

* E. H. Davies' "Machinery for Metalliferous Mines" (London: Crosby Lockwood & Son), where (at p. 514) Mr Davies acknowledges his indebtedness to Commans & Co. of London, the English representatives of the makers, for some of the information supplied. See also British Patent, Otto, No. 7,507, 1887.

† "On the Beer System of Wire Ropeways," by Charles Raoult, Engineer to the Beer Engineering and Foundry Company, *Revue Universelle des Mines*, 3rd series, vol. iii., 1888, p. 49.

The carrying rope for the loaded carriers is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and is composed of nineteen wires, each wire $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, and arranged one in the centre, six intermediate, and twelve on the exterior. The weight of this rope is $21\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per fathom, and its theoretical breaking strain 37 tons, the actual breaking strain being, however, appreciably less. It is strained and kept taut in use by a counterpoise of 5 tons 18 cwts.

The carrying rope for the empty carriers is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and is also composed of nineteen similarly arranged wires to those of the above rope, but each of which wires is only $\frac{3}{16}$ inch full in diameter. This rope weighs but $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, and its theoretical breaking strain is 23 tons. The counterpoise for straining the empty line is 3 tons 18 cwts.

The hauling or driving rope is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, and is composed of a hemp core surrounded by six strands each composed of twelve wires of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter. It weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, and has a theoretical breaking strain of 14 tons 18 cwts. The counterpoise for keeping the hauling or driving rope taut weighs 1 ton 19 cwts.

The joints of the carrying ropes are made in two ways. The one by inserting each end into a slightly conical sleeve, somewhat separating the wires, and brazing them to the sleeve with a special solder. The larger or adjacent ends of each pair of these sleeves are tapped with a right and left handed thread respectively, and they are coupled together by means of a right and left handed screw-threaded plug.

The other method consists of separating and wedging the wires into the sleeve instead of soldering. This wedging is effected first by three curved wedges

forming conjointly a feather-edged tube or ferrule between the outer and intermediate layers of wires, and next by a smaller solid conical ferrule between the intermediate layer and the central wire, which last wedge piece is screwed at the end and secured by a nut.

A series of tests to which this latter coupling was subjected showed that, although a load of 30.1 tons ruptured all the wires, none of them were drawn out of the sleeve, but all were broken externally, and the joints themselves remained uninjured.

The hauling or driving rope is endless, the two extremities being spliced together, and, in the case of lines where the gradients are slight, the carrier skips or buckets may be attached to it at any point by a simple friction clip easily engaged and disengaged. In the installation under consideration, however, where the gradients are of some severity, carrier collars are fixed on the hauling or driving rope to engage with locking grips on the carrier frames or hangers, which grips are automatically released by coming in contact with a fixed tripper bar or rail at each end of their travel. The carrier collars employed are formed in halves dovetailed together so that they can be slipped on anywhere on the hauling or driving rope, and secured with a small rivet with countersunk heads, by which it is claimed to avoid the injurious effect of solder on the rope, and the necessity of cutting and splicing the latter at each point where a collar has to be fixed, as is necessary when solid thimbles or carrier collars are used. These carrier collars are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in external diameter, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and they are fixed on the rope at intervals of 228 feet apart, and when loaded

with a weight of 2 tons, and tested by repeated blows of a hammer, no sensible displacement of one of the carrier collars was found to have been effected.

It has been found in practical working desirable to change the position of the carrier collars from time to time so as to equalise the wear on the rope.

The hauling or driving rope is driven by a 9 horse-power vertical engine placed under the platform at the loading or starting station. The crank shaft carries a pinion 8 inches in diameter, and making 120 revolutions per minute, which pinion meshes with a spur wheel 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, keyed on the driving drum shaft, and the driving drum or pulley has two grooves lagged with wood. The rope is passed twice round the driving drum or pulley, and once round a single grooved idle pulley placed above the latter in the same vertical plane, and it is then led away horizontally over two guide pulleys. The return pulley at the discharging station is movably mounted and weighted to keep the rope taut, the counterbalance being, as before mentioned, 1 ton 19 cwts.

At each station a fixed rail is provided on to which the carriers can be shunted, so as to be passed, in the one case, round the return pulley, and in the other round the receiving hopper, for charging. Movable switches are also provided at the starting station to admit of the carriers being removed for repairs, &c.

The travelling speed of the carriers is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

A fact which has been specially noticed during the working of this line is that the hauling rope constantly revolves on its own axis, and always in the same direction.

The discharging station consists of a platform 66 feet high, carried on a light but very substantial framing steadied by guy ropes.

Three intermediate supports or standards are provided, which consist of wrought-iron lattice posts bolted to masonry foundations, the highest being 72 feet. Each standard is provided with two crossbars for supporting the carrying and hauling or driving ropes, which are placed one above the other in the same vertical plane. The hauling or driving rope is simply carried on grooved pulleys, but the plan adopted for supporting the carrying ropes is a more complicated arrangement, as by reason of the variations of temperature, and of changes in the positions of the loaded carriers, they are found to have an endwise movement to and fro of 10 inches or more. If the creeping movement of the two carrying ropes be in the same direction, it is found to tend to overturn the supporting posts or standards, and if in opposite directions, to twist them.

When the carrying ropes are arranged to merely slide on their supports, they soon become set fast, no matter how well they may be kept greased; if they are carried on simple pulleys, they soon show signs of wear from want of sufficiently extended bearing surfaces; if mounted on blocks or carriages carried on small wheels, the blocks or carriages are found to work themselves to the one or other end of their track or path, and to stick there. To overcome these objections the ropes are in the Beer system carried on properly formed blocks mounted on pendulum rods having free endwise motion, but prevented from oscillating sideways by quadrant-shaped guides.

During work a quarter turn over is given to the carrying ropes from time to time, so that all sides of the ropes may be equally worn.

The working staff on this line consists of five persons—an engine and machinery attendant, a filler, and a hooker-on at the starting point, a boy to tip the carrier buckets or skips, and a hooker-on at the delivery point.

The capacity of the line is 130 tons of material transported to a distance of 900 feet per working day of ten hours.

The installation is stated to effect a saving of 66 per cent. as compared with the system previously employed.

Installations of Wire-Rope Tramways during Temporary Building Operations in Germany.

As has been already mentioned, Bleichert was the first to design a wire-rope tramway on the fixed carrying rope principle, and his system is well exemplified in three installations that were laid down to forts under construction at Thorn, Ulm, and Masua* respectively, to supply them with building materials.

In the first mentioned, the ropeway was provided with two terminal stations, the difference in level between which was 37.7 feet, and the length of the line without counting the sidings was 5,019 feet, the maximum gradient being 1 in 33.3.

The ropeway proper consisted of two wire ropes of

* For full description of these three installations see *Deutsche Bauzeitung*, 1883, pp. 257-269; also *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, vol. lxxiii., pp. 404-406.

1 inch and 1.2 inch diameters, the larger being for the loaded carriers, and the smaller for the empties. The lines were each firmly anchored at the lower station, and strained at the other by weights passing over pulleys.

The standards consisted of wooden uprights with cross-arms, supported by iron brackets, upon which the ropes were carried at a height of 22 feet above the ground.

The hauling or driving rope was an endless wire rope of crucible steel, 0.58 inch in diameter, which was carried on rollers, and driven by a stationary engine. This rope was attached to the carriers by couplings or grips, each of which consisted essentially of an eccentric pressing against the rope, and a device placed directly in front of the stations automatically lifted this eccentric and released the rope from the coupling.

The carrier receptacles, which were designed for transporting bricks, were made of wrought iron, of special shape, lined with wood, and they were so mounted that they could be readily turned about their horizontal axes. Each carrier receptacle was capable of holding a load of 5 cwts., and they followed each other at intervals of 90 seconds, with a speed of 5 feet per second, or at the rate of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. Forty carriers containing 10 tons were thus despatched per hour.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power was required to work the traffic.

The second of these wire-rope tramways, or that at Ulm, although shorter in length than the preceding, had to surmount a considerably greater elevation, and accommodate a far larger traffic.

The length of this line was 2,808 feet, and its rise was 204.3 feet. The starting gradient was 1 in 3.8, after which the steepness of the incline constantly decreased to the terminus, where the line was level.

The carriers were supported upon steel wire ropes, 0.9 and 1.2 inch in diameter, and the traction, hauling, or driving rope was of crucible steel and 0.7 inch in diameter, the former being anchored at the starting point, and kept in tension by an automatic arrangement at the terminal.

The ropeway was supported at intervals of 166 feet upon stout wooden posts or standards securely strutteted.

The carrier receptacles or buckets were of special construction to suit the dimensions of the stones to be transported; they had iron frames with sheet-metal walls lined with wooden stakes, which latter were easily renewable.

The traction, hauling, or driving rope was driven at a speed of 3.28 feet per second, or at the rate of 2.23 miles per hour, and owing to the steep inclines had to be very securely attached to the carriers, the same reason accounting for the slow speed. The average load conveyed in the carrier receptacles was 6 cwts., and one hundred carriers containing 30 tons arrived per hour at the terminus.

11 horse-power was required to work this wire-rope tramway.

The installation at Masua only differed from both the above in its greater proportions and accommodation.

It was 7,974 feet, or 1.51 mile, in length, with a difference in level of 2,592 feet between the terminals. There were three stations; the longest span was one of

1,650 feet, and other spans of 840 and 980 feet occurred. Where the line crossed the Branchi valley it was carried at a maximum height of 328 feet. The greatest incline was 1 in 1.8. The trace described an angle of $143^{\circ} 46'$, into which a curve of tolerably large radius was introduced.

The ropeway was firmly anchored at both ends, and strained by suitable apparatus placed at four different points along the line.

The carrier receptacles, which contained a load of 4 cwts. each, followed one another at intervals of 144 seconds, at a speed of 3.28 feet, or 2.23 miles per hour. The line was capable of transporting 100 tons per hour, and was worked by an engine of 17 horsepower.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Blast Furnaces in Hungary.

An installation on the Obach system of wire ropeway was constructed some years back in connection with the blast furnaces at Vajdahunyad, which is known as the great Transylvanian wire ropeway,* and was at the time of construction (1884) about the largest example of this kind of traction in existence.

Obach uses two fixed carrying ropes, and an endless hauling or driving rope passing over horizontal guide pulleys at each end, one of which serves as a strainer, and the other of which is driven by a steam or other motor.

* *Oesterreichischen Zeitschrift für Berg- und Hüttenwesens*, vol. xxxii., 1884, p. 723; *Annales des Mines*, vol. ix., 1885, p. 185; and *Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, vol. lxxx., pp. 380-382, and vol. lxxxvi., pp. 415-417.

The total length of the line in question is 100,203.21 feet, or nearly 19 miles, and the total fall 2,926.503 feet. The ropeway crosses sixty hill summits and sixty-two valleys, twenty-eight of the spans varying from 656.16 feet to 1,571.52 feet in width, the line being in the latter case 810.36 feet above the bottom of the valley. Gradients of 1 in 1½ exist in many places. The line is divided into numerous sections.

The carrier receptacles for the charcoal are of a capacity of about $17\frac{2}{3}$ cubic feet, each carrying a load of 540 lbs., and they are coupled to the hauling or driving rope so that they can be detached automatically at a station, and run on rails to the next section, and so on, the carrier receptacles being empty on the return journey.

The carrier receptacles for the ore have a capacity of 750 lbs. each, and are provided with tipping gear, enabling them to be unloaded by one man; when empty they return continuously by the opposite line. The number of loaded carriers transported is one hundred per hour, two-thirds of which bring ore and one-third charcoal.

In the lower section of the line the gradients are with the load, so that this portion of the line is self-acting when fully loaded, requiring even the use of brakes; when, however, the down load is insufficient, or return freight has to be carried, supplementary steam power has to be employed.

The highest standard used on the line is 88.8 feet in height, and is located at a point where a crossing of 2,145.12 feet is divided into two spans of 1,082.4 feet and 1,062.72 feet. It consists of a double frame with a saddle for supporting the carrying rope to

prevent injury from bending, and a system of rollers for the hauling or driving rope to relieve the oblique strain upon the carrier frame or hanger.

As a general rule the standards are constructed of round timber, two types being employed, the one for the heavier section of the ore line having double posts with the line suspended from crosspieces above, whilst the other for the lighter sections has single posts with the line overhanging from a T-piece. Wherever the standards exceed 49.21 feet in height, they are provided with diagonal wind bracings.

The bearing or carrying ropes are supported upon the standards in cast-iron shoes, having smooth grooves where the pressure is light, and bearing rollers where it is heavy. On slopes the latter are placed on swinging bearings, so as to take the inclination of the line automatically.

The ropes used are of the best class of steel wire, the carrying ropes being of $\frac{17}{25}$ inch in diameter, and the hauling or driving ropes of $\frac{13}{25}$ inch in diameter, on the charcoal line, and of 1 inch diameter and $\frac{18}{25}$ inch diameter respectively on the ore carrying line.

The apparatus for coupling the carriers to the hauling or driving rope grips the stops on the latter from above, closing by a self-acting motion which is so contrived that it cannot be released during the journey either by accident or design, and will pass freely over the guide rollers, thus admitting of very wide spans with rapid changes of slope being traversed with only a minimum amount of constructive difficulty in the way of standards.

The cost of transport on the above line is given as approximately averaging about 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

per ton per mile for ironstone and charcoal respectively, including a sufficient allowance for depreciation and interest on capital. The cost of the complete installation was £46,000.

Installations of Wire-Rope Tramways at Mines, &c., in America.

At the Tilly Foster Mines, in the State of New York, U.S., a wire-rope or aerial tramway,* arranged to both hoist and convey loads, was employed for the removal of some 300,000 cubic yards of rock, in order to convert an old mine into an open pit, and uncover about 600,000 tons of ore. The excavation was about 450 feet in length by 300 feet in width, and the skip load of material had to be lifted up directly at the place where it might be filled. When the line was first erected in 1888, chain-connected fall-rope carriers were used to support the hoisting rope between the towers, and the carriage consisted of a series of blocks, with 8 or 10 inch wheels to run on the main cable, spaced about every 50 feet, connected with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch chains. These heavy and cumbersome fall-rope carriers were the source of much annoyance. The hoisting rope only required to be supported every 100 feet, but with chain-connected carriers the chains themselves must be supported so as to be out of the way of obstructions below; in fact the chains must not hang lower than the skips, say 15 feet, thus bringing the carriers 20 to 30 feet apart. The weight of the chains

* A full description of this installation will be found in a paper read by Spencer Miller, C.E., before the Canadian Mining Institute, March 1898.

and carriers was about 1 ton. The chains were found to swing about and get entangled in the fall-block and with each other, they limited the speed, gave rise to an abnormal amount of wear in the cable, added to the strain, and increased the power required in conveying the load fully 40 per cent. In spite of these drawbacks, however, each of the cableways was found capable of taking out 10 per cent. more loads per day than a derrick, whilst reaching out 300 feet against only 100 feet in the case of the latter.

Improved fall-rope carriers were subsequently introduced. An auxiliary rope, about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, suspended above the main rope or cable, was held in a parallel position to the main cable by passing under wheels in the cable carriage, and had secured upon it a series of buttons, whose diameter increased with the distance from the head tower. Slots in the head of the carriers, corresponding to the diameter of the buttons, allowed each of the carriers in passing down the incline to be stopped at its proper button, the carriers having small wheels to roll upon the auxiliary or button rope. The heavy chains were thus dispensed with, and the fall-rope carriers spaced by buttons, and weighing in all about 100 lbs., took the place of the chain-connected carriers which, with the chain, weighed 2,000 lbs., and caused an increased strain on the anchorage of about 5 tons.

In another installation the button stop-rope carrier was applied to a horizontal line of wire-rope tramway of 855 feet span, which necessitated the provision of means for drawing the fall-rope carrier out with the carriage, as gravity could not be depended upon as in the previous case. For this purpose a horn, pro-

vided upon the carriage, both lifted the carriers bodily from the rope or cable so as to dispense with wheels on which the carrier might run on the main rope or cable, and also served to hold the carriers when distributing them along the cable ; the carriers are again picked up by the horn on its return journey towards the engine or starting point. The buttons on the button rope take the carriers from the horn and leave them spaced along the main cable or rope at proper intervals for supporting the hoisting rope, the buttons increasing in size in a direction receding from the head tower, as also do the corresponding slots in the head of the top of the carrier.

The engine for driving has double cylinders fitted with reversible link motion. The drums are of large diameter and of the friction type, one carrying the hoisting rope, and the other turned with a curved surface carrying the endless rope, which latter is taken round it five or more times so as to ensure sufficient friction to secure immunity from slipping in the opposite direction to that in which the drum is turning, the ends of the rope are passed over the sheave wheels on the towers, and made fast to the front and rear wheels of the cable carriage. The hoisting drum is independent of the other, and being of the same diameter, winds at the same rate of speed, and keeps the load at the same height if so desired ; it has also a band brake by means of which the load can be sustained. The reversing lever, and the friction and brake levers, are all brought to a central position so that the operator can work all of them without moving. The load can be hoisted or lowered at any point under the line of rope or cable.

Further improvements that have been made in this installation consist, first, in the employment of an aerial dump, whereby the act of delivering the load from the skip at any point is performed automatically by the moving of a lever by the engineman, thus saving a man for releasing the load, and also greatly reducing the time required for dumping the load ; and secondly, in making the entire plant movable, which latter improvement has practically transformed the cable-way or aerial tramway into a long distance travelling crane.

An installation of wire-rope tramway at one of the iron ore mines in the Lake Superior district is fitted with a self-filling grab bucket, and two others are used to excavate sand from the bed of a river and deliver it to bins on dry land, where it is screened and shipped to St Louis. One of these plants has made from 30 to 40 trips per hour, or from 300 to 400 trips per day, the bucket having a capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. The amount of material actually delivered is 18 loads per day, averaging 18 yards per load, and bringing the total up to 324 cubic yards ; the labour required to deliver this amount of material being one engineman, one fireman, and one signalman.

An interesting type of wire-rope tramway for placer mining has lately been erected at Alder Gulch, Montana, U.S. The objects of the installation were to excavate large quantities of material at a low cost per yard ; to deliver the material at a sufficient height so that a gold-saving flume could be used of sufficient length and grade to thoroughly extract all the finer gold which escaped the original miners ; and finally, to deliver the tailings at such an elevation that they would dispose of themselves.

The installation comprises a centre tower containing a hopper, the bottom of which is 40 feet above the bed rock, and the dimensions of which are 27 by 16 by 8 feet, sloping from each side to a central channel 30 inches wide, which channel slopes back to the head of the flume or the gold-saving sluice. The A-shaped frame tail support, as originally constructed, being light and portable, could be easily shifted about the hopper as a centre; subsequently, however, this tail tower has been mounted on wheels.

To dig the placer, a peculiar form of drag bucket is employed, which is carried over the point where the material is located, and is then lowered to the ground, where it automatically settles into a position favourable for digging, the carriage being then run forward, leaving the bucket on the ground. When the direction of the ropes leading from the carriage to the bucket is favourable, the hoisting line is hauled in and the bucket dragged along the ground, teeth provided upon its edge ploughing into and cutting their way through the gravel, and the bucket becoming completely filled, after which it is hoisted, conveyed, and dumped automatically into the hopper.

The hopper tower is built of 8 by 8 inch timber, and at the top is placed an auxiliary tower, or bonnet, which supports the main rope or cable, and revolves to accommodate itself to the position of the latter. This is effected without disturbing the ropes leading from the head of the tower down between guiding sheaves to the engine.

A special form of engine is employed, having 10 by 12 inch cylinders, and drums 33 inches in diameter, the operating levers being arranged at the rear.

The main rope or cable is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and of crucible steel.

This line has actually handled over 400 buckets in ten hours, each bucket containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard of material, and in spite of the heavy cost of fuel and labour, the actual cost of the material handled does not exceed 3 cents per cubic yard. The labour required consists of a leverman, fireman, signalman, hopperman, and rigger. When a hydraulic giant is employed to wash the material on either side into a trench dug by the bucket, there are also required a pipeman and two assistants to loosen heavy boulders, and move them out of the way.

Boulders up to 600 lbs. weight could be easily picked up by the bucket when loosened, but it is found more desirable to keep them out of the hopper, and confine the bucket work to the more gravelly material which carries the gold. One man is also employed in maintaining the dump and bed-rock flumes.

A form of lifting and conveying wire-rope tramway, known as a "Blondin," has been in use in the slate quarries of Pennsylvania, U.S., since the year 1860, having undergone but little alteration from that date. It consists mainly of a rope or cable suspended on an incline of about 25° . Upon this carrying rope is mounted a cable carriage or traveller having a rising and falling fall block, and a hoisting rope which performs the double function of hoisting the load to the carriage and conveying the latter up the inclined ropeway.

At Keewatin, Ontario, Canada, the Ottawa Gold Milling and Mining Company have an installation of

wire-rope tramway having a 450-foot span. The lowest capacity of the line is of 200 tons per day, and it is worked by belted drums from a line shaft in the mill, the operator having a full view of the carrier at all times.

At Danville, Quebec, Canada, the Asbestos and Asbestic Company Limited employ seven aerial or wire-rope tramways, with spans from 150 to 450 feet, capable of conveying from 2 to 4 ton loads, and a capacity averaging 200 tons each per day. The ropes or cables are inclined all the way from 1° to 30° . The horizontal ones employ an endless rope and double drum engines, and fall-rope carriers are about to be installed on the longer spans. A side hauling rope is used which is secured to the hook of the fall block out of line with the cable.

At the Thetford Mines, P.Q., Canada, Bells Asbestos Company Limited have six aerial tramways of 200 to 400 feet spans inclined at about 45° . The combined output of all these lines is, however, stated to be only 500 tons a day, so that one installation with modern improvements would apparently easily perform the work of the whole six.

At Belle Island, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, a double rope aerial trainway having a span of 300 feet is used for working a bed of iron ore averaging 8 feet in thickness, dipping at an angle of about 20° .

During the construction of the water-power dam on the Colorado River at Austin, Texas,* a wire ropeway was in use which deserves some notice. The cable was suspended on two towers, the one in

* *Engineering News*, New York, 1893.

which the hoisting engine was situated being 70 feet in height, and the other, on higher ground, being 30 feet in height. A carrying rope of 2.5 inches in diameter, and 1,850 feet in length, was used, and the length of the line between the points of support was 1,350 feet.

Installations of Wire-Rope Tramway at Cement Works in France.

A wire-rope tramway used for transporting from the top of Mount Jalla, which rises above the town of Grenoble, the material for the manufacture of the Porte de France cements, affords another interesting example of this mode of transport.*

The line consists of a single span of 1,970 feet in length, and the vertical distance is 1,017 feet.

Two fixed steel wire ropes or cables are provided, both having diameters of 1.77, or about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. One of these ropes is anchored in the rock at the top, and kept stretched by being wound round a drum at the bottom, and on this line a carrier adapted to transport about a ton load of stone is run. The second rope or cable supports another carrier which is connected to the first carrier by an endless cable of 0.709 inch in diameter, passing round a brake pulley at the summit, and round a second pulley at the base, which latter is secured to a loaded frame running on four wheels up and down an inclined plane, so as to maintain the requisite tension of the cable constant, and regulate the motion of the carriers. It will be

* For full description of this installation see *Le Génie Civil*, vol. vii., 1885, p. 369; and *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*, 1877, p. 390.

seen that by reason of this arrangement the descent of the loaded carriers is utilised to draw up the empty carriers.

The ascent of a carrier occupies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ minute, the whole operation, including loading and emptying, being stated to be performed in the remarkably short time of three minutes, the travelling speed being about 20 feet per second, or nearly 14 miles an hour. The carrier receptacles have a capacity of about 32 cubic feet, the boxes being slung below hangers or frames each carrying two grooved pulleys running upon one of the fixed cables.

This wire-rope tramway was erected in 1874 at a cost of £620, and admits of a supply of 120 to 150 tons of stone per day of twelve hours being delivered to the cement works.

A second line, erected in 1875, supplies stone to the works from a lower quarry, the latter being, however, only 1,000 feet in length.

At the time of erection the single span of the first rope or cable way, which it will be seen is one of nearly 2,000 feet, was remarkable for its length, being in fact supposed to have been the longest then in existence, although at the present time ones of considerably more than double that length can, as has been already mentioned, be easily negotiated.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway for Temporary Work in France.

The following is a brief abstract of a description of a wire ropeway employed for the transport to the site of the materials required for the construction of the

fort of Tournoux, near Condamine, in the Department of Hautes-Alpes.*

The difference of level between the two terminal stations is given as 1,525 feet, the horizontal distance as 2,307 feet, and the length of the ropes or cables as 2,766 feet, the load carried being 10 cwts., and ten journeys being made in the hour.

The type of wire-rope tramway employed was that wherein two fixed ropes or cables are used to carry the loads, and an endless cable is provided to haul them.

The diameter of the carrying ropes or cables was 1.2 inch each, and that of the hauling rope or cable 0.56 inch, a single span being employed. The hauling or driving rope was made with a hemp core or centre, and had six strands having six wires each. The proper tension of the rope was maintained by passing it round a sheave on a movable carriage at its upper end. The driving machinery was located at the foot, the drum being 6 feet 7 inches in diameter, and the rope having only one half-turn on it. Motive power was derived from a 15 horse-power steam engine.

The total cost of the whole installation was £1,200, the working expenses and maintenance being £1. 8s. 2d. per day; and if the sum of £2 per day be added for the purpose of extinguishing the capital outlay, the cost per ton conveyed would amount to nearly 1s. 4½d. when 50 tons were transported per day, whilst the cost of carrying by carts would have been over 6s. 8½d. per ton.

* *Le Génie Civil*, vol. xx., 1892, p. 340.

**Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Lead Mines
in France.**

A good example of an installation* on the double fixed rope system is a line erected at the Sentein lead mines near St Gирons, in the Pyrenees, France, the details of which are shown in Fig. 66.

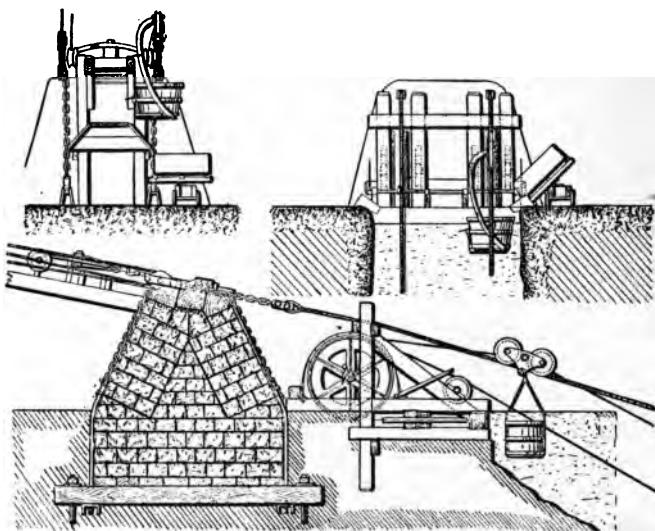


FIG. 66.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Lead Mine in France : Details of Construction.

The inclines in this ropeway are five in number, the lower terminal of one incline joining the upper terminal of the next incline, and so on, suitable points for these

* See paper by William Thomas Henney Carrington, M.I.C.E., *Minutes of Proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers*, vol. lxv., pp. 299-309.

terminals being found at the ends or sides of the spurs of the mountain near the line of the wire ropeway.

The following are the lengths and inclinations of the sections :—No. 1, 813 feet in length, with a fall of 99 feet; No. 2, 2,025 feet in length, with a fall of 690 feet; No. 3, 1,230 feet in length, with a fall of 270 feet; No. 4, 2,934 feet in length, with a fall of 1,290 feet; and No. 5, 1,530 feet in length, with a fall of 390 feet.

The No. 1 incline commences at the mouth of the mine, and forms a junction with No. 2 incline at the edge of a cliff about 300 feet high. No. 2 incline crosses a span of 2,025 feet, and joins No. 3 incline at an elevated point on the steep side of the mountain, a small platform being cut out of the latter for that purpose. No. 3 incline stretches across a deep ravine, and effects a junction with No. 4 incline at the extreme end of a spur of the mountain, a flat space being cut off its pointed top, the sides shelving at an angle of 60° with the horizon. No. 4 incline spans a valley 2,934 feet across, and about 1,500 feet deep, and joins No. 5 incline on the side of the mountain. No. 5 incline stretches thence down into the bottom of the valley, terminating close to the cart road to the works. These inclines are identical in principle, differing only in length and gradient.

The lines consist of two crucible-steel fixed carrying ropes of 75 tons breaking strain, anchored at the upper end, and stretched across the space between the terminals, the lower end being held by a pair of blocks fitted with flexible steel-wire rope, by which the fixed ropes are tightened. At each end they pass over a

massive masonry saddle, as shown in the lower view in the drawing (Fig. 66).

Fitting the tightening blocks with a long flexible rope allows of their being slackened out enough to lie on the ground for the purpose of repairs ; the strain put on them is about 12 tons.

The carrier receptacles for the ore are made of steel plates ; they measure about 2 feet 9 inches long by 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and are intended to carry from 14 to 15 cwts. each ; they are each hung on the fixed carrying ropes by means of a curved frame or hanger, fitting into a pair of plates carrying between them two deeply-grooved steel wheels 15 inches in diameter on the treads, which fit the fixed carrying rope. These plates also carry a small safety wheel located under the rope, and which is placed so as normally not to touch it, but which will prevent the larger grooved wheels being jerked off the carrying rope.

The carrier receptacles are arranged to empty by the bottoms falling on the turning of a handle fixed to their sides. A carrier is placed on each of the two parallel fixed carrying ropes, and the two carriers are connected by a light wire rope of 7 tons breaking strain, of such a length that when one carrier is at the upper end of one rope, the other will be at the lower end of the second rope. For example, if one carrier be charged with 14 cwts. of ore while standing on the upper end of one of the fixed carrying ropes, it will run down this rope by gravity, dragging up the empty carrier on the second fixed carrying rope by means of the light hauling or driving rope, the speed being governed by a powerful brake located at the end of the incline.

This brake gear, round which the hauling or driving rope is passed, consists of two vertical drums or wheels, 5 feet in diameter, having grooved wooden rims, placed 5 feet apart, each wheel being fitted with a powerful brake. The hauling rope is passed over the first of these vertical drums or wheels, next round a wheel 5 feet in diameter, placed horizontally in front at the feet of the two vertical wheels, and then round the second vertical drum or wheel. This plan is said to produce an adhesion to the two vertical brake drums or wheels equal to rather more than that derived from two half turns on these wheels. A second hauling or driving rope of the same size connects the carriers by passing round a horizontal drum at the lower end of the incline, and the latter is arranged to be drawn back by means of a screw, to regulate the tension on both the hauling ropes.

Owing to the great elevation at which most of the stations are situated, the work of erection was difficult and expensive. The conveyance of the ropes up the mountain was especially so; the total weight was about 30 tons, and they had to be divided into coils weighing 20 cwts. each, as it was found impossible to take up a heavier weight by cart, and even then in conveying these 20 cwts. or 1 ton coils to the upper parts of the line five horses were required to each, and only one coil per day could be delivered.

The transport of the machinery, carriers, &c., was equally, if not more, difficult and expensive.

In building the masonry saddles, owing to the frequent occurrence of frost at night, even during the earlier part of the autumn, it was found to be impossible to place reliance on the mortar used, and these

masonry saddles were therefore strengthened with massive timber trestles, fixed round the stonework, which assisted them in taking part of the vertical strain. By arranging the junctions of the adjoining sections the strain of one was made to balance to a considerable extent that of the other, and by the anchorage of the fixed ropes of each of these sections to the same foundation beam, which was placed under the saddles, and also strongly bolted down to the rock, the weight of the masonry is made to act to materially increase their security.

The inclines joining one another at a horizontal angle, and on very confined spaces of ground, render it necessary to transfer the contents of the carrier receptacles from one section to the next by means of small tip waggons running on a short and slightly inclined rail, between the point where the loaded carrier stops to discharge, to that where the empty carrier stands at the top of the adjoining section. These waggons can easily be run with the assistance of one man, who, when he has discharged the contents into the empty carrier, pushes it back into its place, ready to receive the contents of the next loaded one. A similar arrangement is of course provided on both sides of each station.

Had it been possible to obtain better and more spacious sites for the stations, the usual arrangement of placing the anchorages so that one carrier could tip its contents direct into the empty carrier on the adjoining section would have been adopted, and the lower ends of the fixed carrying ropes could then have been anchored by means of weights.

The carriers are allowed to run by gravity at the

comparatively high speed of about 25 miles per hour, and when the brakesmen have become accustomed to their duties, it is found that they can regulate this speed to a nicety, and bring the carriers to a standstill at the proper points with perfect smoothness and accuracy.

The quantity of ore which can be transported by these inclines depends, of course, on what can be got over the longest section ; and while, owing to the exigencies of the route, it was necessary that the sections should vary greatly in length, it was attempted to equalise their carrying capabilities by making the longer sections steeper than the shorter ones, thus enabling the carriers to be run on the former at a higher speed, a plan which is found to be to some extent successful.

In putting up a series of inclines, such as those described, it is most advisable to equalise, as far as possible, the carrying powers of each section.

The amount of ore which has been regularly brought down by this system has been from 70 to 80 tons per day, but if sufficient mineral were provided, 100 tons per day could be transported. A trial with the 2,025 feet (No. 2) section, before the men had become thoroughly acquainted with its working, proved that 12 tons per hour could be taken down.

The cost of carriage is about 2s. per ton, exclusive of maintenance, which may be taken at 1s. 2d. per ton, or making a total cost of .3s. 2d. per ton.

The maintenance charge on this installation is exceptionally heavy, owing to the very exposed situation, and to the fact that for two months of the winter at least no work can be done, the plant mean-

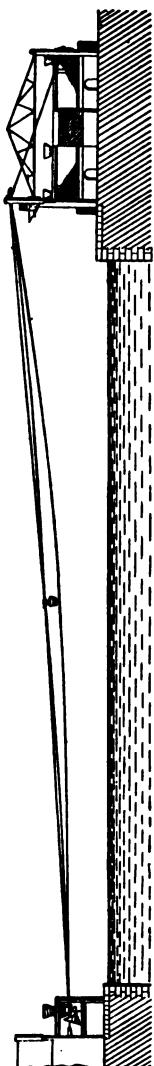


FIG. 67.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Gas Works in London.

while being exposed to the full deteriorating action of the weather.

This wire-rope tramway admits of the transport of mineral being carried on without stoppage while the roads are buried in snow to a depth of several feet. Thus the works can be supplied with ore for a much longer portion of the year than would be possible by any other means of transport.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Gas Works in London.

An example of a short line of single fixed wire-rope tramway is shown in Fig. 67. This ropeway was erected at the Nine Elms Works of the London Gaslight Company,* where it was used for the transportation of about 25 tons of coal per hour across a dock, a distance of 450 feet between the supports.

The load was taken up a nominal incline of 1 in 19, and conveyed in a carrier receptacle or bucket which held about 17 cwt. The carrier was drawn along the

* This wire-rope tramway has been subsequently removed to make room for building operations.

fixed carrying rope by an engine of 6 horse-power, at a speed of 5 miles an hour, and the contents were tipped into a hopper ; after which the carrier was run back again at a speed of 10 miles an hour, and brought under a hopper from which it was loaded.

The single carrying rope used was one of crucible-steel wire, of 40 tons breaking strain, which was stretched across the dock. The upper end was fixed to a timber framing, attached to the retort house at about 45 feet from the ground, the attachment being tied back by another wire rope, exactly on the same line as that over the dock, the end of which was anchored to the opposite wall of the house near the ground. The lower end of the rope across the dock was held by a weight of 4 tons acting on the double purchase system, which thus exerted a strain of about 8 tons, and the strain on the rope being thus kept constant whether a loaded carrier was running upon it or not.

The carrier receptacle was of iron and held 17 cwts. of coal, and was suspended by means of a curved hanger or frame fitting into a running head or traveller which rested on the fixed carrying rope. This running head or traveller was formed of two strong iron plates carrying between them, one near each end, two deeply-grooved cast-iron wheels, about 9 inches in diameter on the treads, and made to fit the fixed carrying rope, and the edges of their rims being turned true so as to also run on the rail under the loading hopper. The wheels were mounted on steel pins fitted between the wrought-iron plates, through which latter, between the wheels, the curved hanger

or frame attached to the carrier receptacle also passed. The bottom of the carrier receptacle could be let fall by a simple arrangement of lever and catch.

At the lower or loading end the carrier ran off the rope on to a rail, where it stood with the receptacle under the door of a hopper. When loaded it was drawn across to the discharging end, hanging on the fixed rope by means of the running head or traveller, at a speed of 5 miles per hour, and as already mentioned up a nominal incline of 1 in 19, but which owing to the bend or sag in the rope was often in reality as much as 1 in 10. The head or traveller with its suspended receptacle was moved along the fixed rope by a small crucible steel wire hauling or driving rope of $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons breaking strain, which was passed round a horizontal drum mounted at the upper end of the line in the wooden frame which carried the attachment of the fixed carrying rope, and put in motion by a simple arrangement of driving gear consisting of a horizontal wood-rimmed drum driven by bevel gearing, so that it could be moved at 5 miles per hour in the forward and at 10 miles per hour in the backward direction. This driving drum had two parallel grooves, and by means of a smaller drum placed at one side of it the hauling rope was made to pass twice round certain portions of its circumference, and thus increase its driving power, as well as admitting of taking up any small amount of stretch in the hauling or driving rope. The driving gear was mounted on a substantial wooden frame, and alongside it was located the small engine of 6 horse-power which provided the necessary motive force. It was found in practice

that 30 lbs. of steam (8 horse-power actual) drove the engine at the required speed.

The labour employed when working full capacity comprised one driver, one trimmer, and one man at the discharging end.

The routine of working was conducted as follows :— The carrier having arrived under the loading hopper, the driver pulled up the door, and the receptacle or bucket was filled, the trimmer levelling with a shovel the coal as it fell. The driver then shutting the hopper door, engaged the forward motion of the driving gear, and the loaded carrier was drawn across to the discharging hopper. The driver then put on the brake and stopped the motion of the carrier, and on receiving the signal from the man at the other end that he had emptied the carrier receptacle or bucket and replaced the bottom, put the backward gear in motion so as to draw the empty carrier back to the loading hopper at a speed of 10 miles an hour. In regular working the whole of the operations described occupied two minutes, so that thirty runs were made per hour. Including filling and emptying, however, it is said to have been found practicable to make thirty-five runs an hour, and even ten runs in fifteen minutes.

The cost of labour was found to be 0.88 penny per ton ; the renewal of ropes, wheels, and general maintenance 0.4 penny, of which the ropes absorbed 0.26 penny. In all, excepting fuel, the cost of loading, transporting up 450 feet of an incline of 1 in 10 to 1 in 19, and discharging, was 1.28 penny per ton. The prime cost of the machinery, ropes, and steam engine was £340.

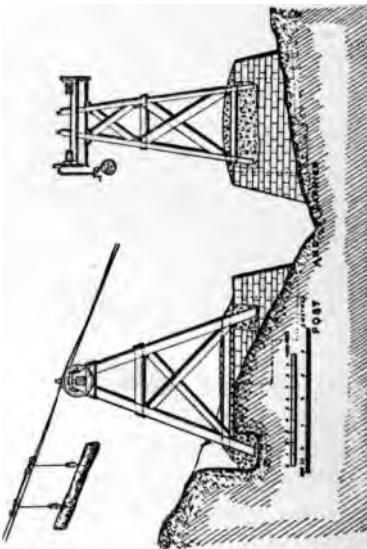
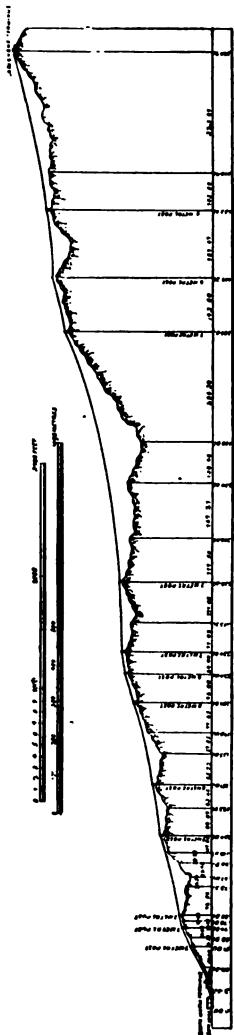


FIG. 68.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Saw-Mills in Italy : Section and Details of Standards.

**Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Saw-Mills
in Italy.**

Fig. 68 illustrates a double fixed wire-rope tramway on Carrington's system erected in 1880 at Santa Maria di Capua, Monte Penna, Caserta, Italy. This line is about 2 miles in length, with an average incline of about 1 in 5. It is used to carry timber and charcoal from a forest to the saw-mills of the company, and passes over a very mountainous country, as will be seen from the sectional view.

The down or heavy load line is a steel wire rope $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference, or about 1.2 inch in diameter, with a breaking strain of 42 tons. The up or light load line is a steel rope 3 inches in circumference, or about .96 inch in diameter, with a breaking strain of 25 tons, and the hauling or driving rope is a plough steel rope $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in circumference, or about .48 inch in diameter, with a breaking strain of from 8 to 9 tons.

The section of the line shown in the illustration is 8,562 feet in length, and in that distance the ropes are supported at twelve points on posts or standards, the unsupported spans varying in length from 93 feet to 2,229 feet. The posts or standards shown in side and front elevation are 23 feet in height, a carrier being also shown to illustrate the mode of support.

The fixed carrying ropes are kept at the required tension by box weights suspended at the upper terminus (Carignone) to a strong wooden framework, and at the lower terminus (Santa Maria) in wells or pits especially excavated for the purpose.

The hauling or driving rope passes over a hori-

zontal drum, with brake gear attached, at the upper terminus, and round vertical driving and brake drum gear, guide wheels, and a horizontal slide drum, &c., at the lower terminus. The horizontal slide drum regulates the tension of the hauling or driving rope to the required tractive force.

The line is driven at a speed of 4 miles per hour, the motive power being derived from a turbine, and it can be set in motion or stopped by the person in charge in the station house of the Santa Maria terminus, from which communication is carried on with the Carignone terminus by an electric bell telegraph.

The loaded carriers are placed on the line 1,425 feet apart, at which distance rings are spliced into the hauling or driving rope, through which rings shackles are passed to connect them to ear-pieces on the carrier heads. There are six carriers on the down line, and six on the up line, one of which on each line is arranged to arrive at the stations simultaneously. On arrival they are disconnected, and the hauling or driving rope is moved on until the rings are in position to attach on the opposite side. Here another carrier is connected, and the line is again set in motion.

The carriers and slings for the timber weigh 5 cwts. each, and the loads vary from 6 cwts. to 25 cwts., according to the size of the logs of timber, &c., the usual loads, however, being about 12 cwts. each, single logs of 25 cwts. being only occasionally brought down. All necessaries for the workmen in the forest are sent up on the light load line in weights up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

This ropeway is constructed in a very substantial manner, and most of the timber for the stations, posts,

&c., have been injected with a solution of sulphate of copper to retard decay.

The total cost of the line was £4,000, including the construction of a short inclined railway at the Santa Maria terminus, telegraph, terminal arrangements, &c. It is capable of conveying eight loads per hour, or per day of ten hours as many as two hundred logs of timber, 10 feet long by 15 inches in diameter, or 320 sacks holding 25 tons of charcoal.

The cost of working the line is about £4 a day, nearly 50 per cent. of which sum is absorbed for wear and tear of the ropes and machinery.

The following are figures showing two years' working of this wire ropeway :—

| | | 1887. | 1880. |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Total number of loads carried | ... | 11,545 | 8,959 |
| Number of logs carried | ... | 11,127 | 10,206 |
| Number of sacks of charcoal | ... | 22,659 | 18,589 |
| Wages of tramway staff per load | Lira* 0.70 | Lira 1.38 | |
| Stores, new ropes, repairs, &c., | | | |
| per load | ... | 0.30 | — |
| Average number of loads per | | | |
| working hour | ... | 8.6 | 5.0 |

Note.—The 1887 working season, owing to bad weather, only began in May and finished in November, a period of only six months' duration.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway in the Italian Alps.

Fig. 69 shows the lower terminal and the line extending away to the upper terminal in the far distance on the mountain-side; and Fig. 70 illustrates very clearly the construction of one of the intermediate

* Lira equals 9½d.



FIG. 69.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway in the Italian Alps:
Lower Terminal and View of Line.

[To face page 171.]

fixed carrying ropes are used, and a carrier is mounted on each rope, which carriers are so connected that when one of them is descending one rope the other one will be ascending the other rope, and *vice versa*.

The views illustrating this installation are reproductions from photographs of the line taken when at work.

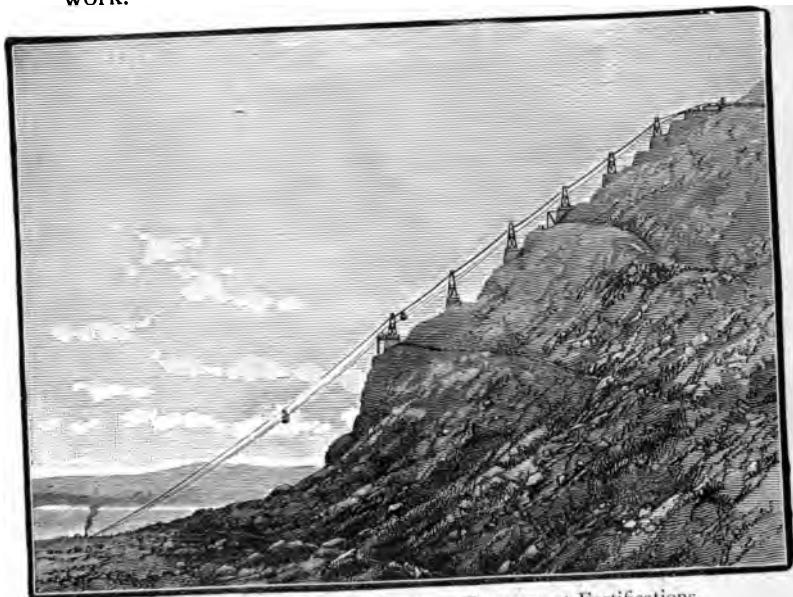


FIG. 71.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Fortifications, Gibraltar : General View of Line.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Fortifications, Gibraltar.

Fig. 71 is a general view, and Fig. 72 is a section, showing an interesting example of wire ropeway for both passengers and goods working up a very steep

incline, constructed at Gibraltar for the War Office. The line, which is of a similar type to that which has been just described, is used for the transport of stores and goods of all kinds to various stations situated at different levels on the rock, and also for the conveyance of workmen.

The length of the line on the incline is 2,200 feet, on the level 1,880 feet, the vertical height is 1,240 feet, the average incline is 1 in 1.6, and the longest span is one of 1,100 feet.

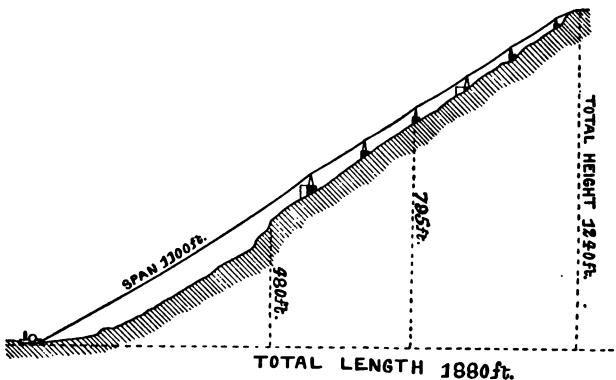


FIG. 72.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Fortifications, Gibraltar : Section.

The loads carried on this wire-rope tramway are of 10 cwts. or more, and the arrangement is such that one load travels up the incline whilst the corresponding load travels down.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Water Works, Cape Town.

Fig. 73 shows a section, and Fig. 74 the upper terminal, of another installation, a portion of which

is also on a very steep incline. This tramway is on Carrington's single fixed rope system, in which a single carrier mounted upon the latter is hauled to

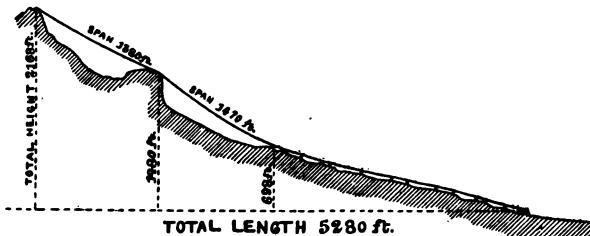


FIG. 73.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Water Works in South Africa : Section.

and from by means of an endless rope, a general description of which arrangement has been already



FIG. 74.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Water Works, South Africa : Upper Terminal Station.

given in a previous chapter. It was constructed up the Table Mountain near Cape Town, for the corporation of that city, and used for the purpose of carrying

the materials and machinery required for the construction of their new reservoirs, which are situated on the mountain at a level of 2,168 feet above the city. The nature of the country to be passed over opposed great difficulties to the successful erection of this wire-rope tramway, which difficulties cannot be fully realised from the section.

The line, as already mentioned, is on the single fixed rope principle, and the single carrier is run on it at a speed of about 8 miles an hour by the endless hauling or driving rope which is attached to it and passes round suitable gears at each terminal.

The motive power, which consists of a steam engine, the driving gear, and a powerful brake arrangement, are located at the lower terminal or starting point. Tightening or straining gear is provided at the upper terminal.

The length of the line on the level is 5,280 feet, or exactly 1 mile, and the average incline is 1 in 2.5; the two longest spans are one of 1,470 feet and one of 1,380 feet.

Loads of 15 cwt.s. and upwards can be transported with safety on a line of this description.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway as a Pier* in South Africa.

In Fig. 75 (*Frontispiece*) is illustrated the sea-staging, with the rope and carrier in view, of an installation of wire-rope tramway, also constructed on the same principle as that at Cape Town, which has just been described.

* For description and illustration of wire-rope tramways on the running or endless rope system, arranged as piers, see pages 108-115.

This aerial or wire-rope tramway line, as well as the previous one, and several of the other installations mentioned, were constructed and erected by Bullivant & Company Limited. It is for the purpose of conveying materials from ships lying alongside the staging, to the shore, in a locality in South Africa where the surf is of such a character as not to admit of vessels lying closer to land. The crane for lifting the materials out of the vessels is worked by the motion of the endless hauling or driving rope or cable.

The illustration is a reproduction of a photograph showing the line in actual work.

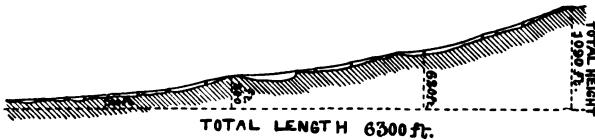


FIG. 76.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at Sugar Factory in Hong Kong: Section.

Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway for Passenger Traffic at Factory in Hong Kong.

Fig. 76 is a sectional view, showing a passenger rope or cable way constructed at Hong Kong for conveying the workmen of a large sugar usine or factory to their quarters in the mountains. The length of the line on the level is 6,300 feet, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the vertical height is 1,090 feet.

The carrier or vehicle is adapted to accommodate six men, and when fully loaded has a gross weight of about 1 ton.

This line has been in continuous work for six years without failure or stoppage.

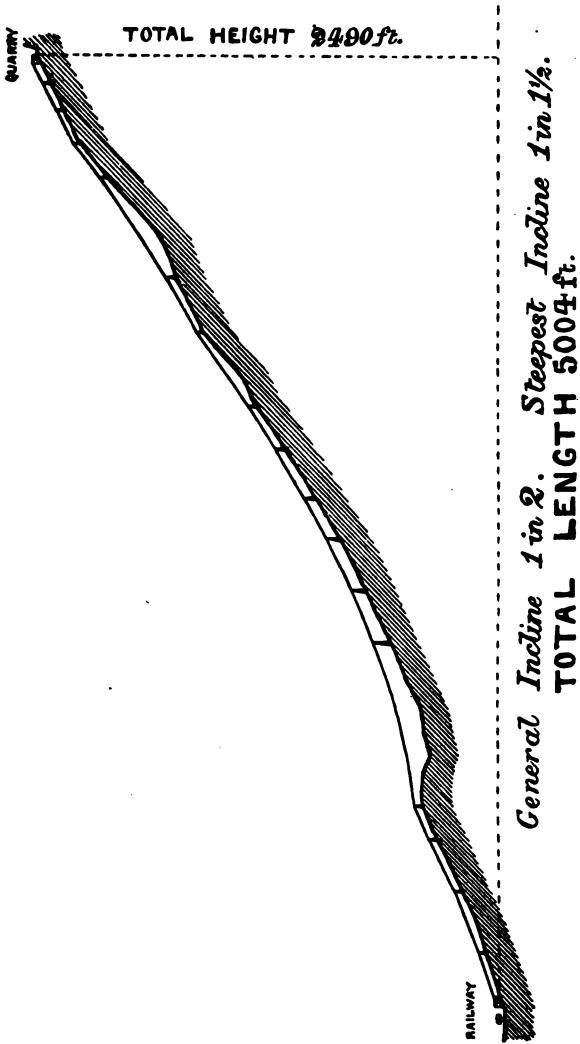


FIG. 77.—Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Mine in Japan : Section.

**Installation of Wire-Rope Tramway at a Mine
in Japan.**

Fig. 77 shows another example of a fixed wire-rope tramway working up a steep incline. The line in question, which is located in Japan, serves to transport minerals from a mine or quarry situated at a high elevation to a railway running along the foot of the mountain.

The length of the ropeway is 5,004 feet, the vertical height is 2,490 feet, the average incline is 1 in 2, and the steepest incline is one of 1 in 1.5.

By reason of the sudden change of the incline at an intermediate point, the section presented special obstacles to surmount, and this application represents as difficult a one as could be well met with.

The carrier receptacles or buckets for conveying the minerals contain about 4 cwts. each, and are all fitted with automatic clips or grips which are arranged to grip the hauling or driving rope at any point, and release themselves automatically on striking against a wiper or plate fixed in a suitable position at each of the terminals.

A specially designed power absorber deals with the greater proportion of the vast amount of power developed by the descent of the comparatively large loads on such a steep incline, thus rendering it practicable to control the line by means of the ordinary brakes with the utmost facility.

**Installations of Electrically Driven Wire-Rope
Tramways in England.**

An installation of a wire ropeway on the fixed carrying rope system, in which electricity is used as the motive power, and the arrangement is what is known as telpherage, was erected some ten years ago

at Weston, in Somersetshire, and about the same time an overhead telpher line was also working at Glynde, in Sussex.

A description of telpherage has been given in a previous chapter, which has been entirely devoted to the subject, so that we need not here enter into an account of any of the constructive details.

With the first installation Professor Jenkin, M.I.C.E., experimented very fully for about four months, during which time the fall and rise of insulation resistance were found to be exceedingly sharp, ranging from 2 megohms to 3,000 ohms. The line, which was only 660 feet in length, was tested three times a day by Mr Lineff for Professor Jenkin.

The line working at Glynde was completely in the hands of labourers, who, it is stated, were found quite competent to do the work, and during six months' operation no accident happened except to the armature of the fixed dynamo machine. This line was erected in a brick works, and the materials were carried at a low rate of speed in a continuous succession of carrier receptacles or skips containing from 2 to 3 cwts. each.

It must, however, be observed both, that the above brief run on a short and level line was hardly sufficient to conclusively show the adaptability of the system for use by unskilled attendants, and that the labourers having presumably received a certain amount of preliminary training or instruction, could not be compared to completely unskilled and unsupervised men, or to the native labour usually employed on such lines in out-of-the-way locations abroad, where, moreover, as a rule, skilled assistance is not easily available at any time on the occurrence of an accident, as it is here.

CHAPTER VI.

SPLICING AND SECURING WIRE ROPES—ORDINARY ROPE ATTACHMENTS—PRESERVING WIRE ROPES—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

THE splicing or otherwise securing together of the ends of wire ropes, and the fastening of rope attachments to the ends of such ropes, forms an important feature in their use in wire-rope or aerial tramways.

Splicing Wire Ropes.

To commence with the operation of splicing, a six-strand wire rope is that which allows of the most perfect and neatest splice being made, inasmuch as the strands are then the exact size of the core of the rope, for which they can be readily substituted when the latter has been removed to admit of the strands taking its place.

A five-strand rope forms, however, a very strong splice, because of the strands being somewhat larger than the core of the rope, and consequently in the finished splice the exterior strands gripping or pressing very firmly upon the inserted strands, and tending to prevent the splice from drawing. A drawback to this splice, however, is that the bending of

the rope round a pulley frequently causes the strands to protrude.

When forming a splice every precaution should be taken to see that no ends are left projecting, or no thick parts formed in the rope.

The first thing to be done is to bring the two extremities of the rope taut and overlapping some 20 feet by means of a block and fall. About 10 feet of each end must then have the strands opened and the core or centre cut off closely, and the bunches of strands brought opposite to each other as shown

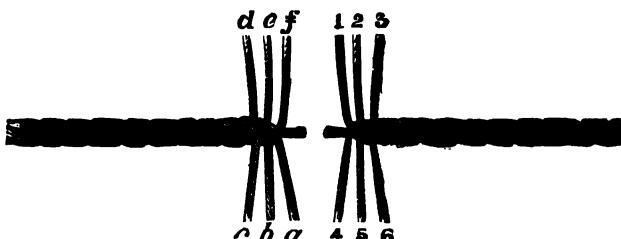


FIG. 78.—Splicing Wire Ropes : First Operation.

in Fig. 78, so that the opposite strands may interlock regularly with one another.

Next, unlay the strand marked *a* of one rope end, and follow up with the strand marked 1 of the other rope end, laying it tightly into the groove left open by the unwinding or unlaying of the strand *a*, causing the twist of the strand to correspond exactly with the lay of the open groove, until the whole of strand 1, up to about 6 inches, has been laid in, and strand *a* has become 20 feet long. Then cut strand *a* off within 6 inches of the rope leaving two short ends, as shown

in Fig. 79, which ends should be temporarily secured by tying.

Now unlay the strand marked *4* of the opposite rope end, following it up with the strand marked *f* laid into the open groove as above described, and treat in an exactly similar manner; following likewise the same procedure with the strands marked *b* and *2*, but stopping within 4 feet of the first set, then with the strands marked *e* and *5*, *c* and *3*, and *d* and *6*, when all the strands will be laid into each other's places with their respective ends passing each other at points 4 feet apart as shown in Fig. 80.

Lastly, to secure and dispose of the ends without increasing the diameter of the rope, these ends should be well straightened and lapped with fine hemp siezing, a marlinspike should be inserted through the centre of the rope, and 6 inches of the core or centre cut out, the end of *1* being then placed under *a* and tucked into the space previously occupied by the core, and a 6-inch length of core being cut out on the other side the end of *a* should be inserted into its place in the same way. The other ends should then be disposed of in a similar manner, taking an end alternately from one side and then from the other.

Finish off the splice by well closing the rope, and removing any unevenness or irregularity by hammering with a wooden mallet.

Additional strength may be ensured by passing the end of No. 1 strand over strand *a*, and strand *b* over strand No. 1, by which a very tight grip is obtained, and the splice rendered capable of withstanding very severe strains.



FIG. 79.—Splicing Wire Ropes : Second Operation.



FIG. 80.—Splicing Wire Ropes : Third Operation.

Securing Wire Ropes in Sockets, &c.

As regards methods for securing the ends of wire ropes together by means of sockets, and of fastening them to various attachments in common use, numerous plans have been devised, some of which have been briefly alluded to when describing certain particular installations, and the following are a few amongst the many others.

R. S. Newall, as far back as 1840, provided for securing the ends of wire ropes by passing each end into and through a conical thimble, doubling back the ends of the strands and pulling back the rope until the doubled part fits the thimble, when by pouring melted brass amongst the ends of the strands they are prevented from being drawn out of the thimble. The two ends having been thus secured in their respective thimbles, the latter are screwed together by means of a right and left handed screwed connecting piece, and are fixed or locked in place by means of pins. A hook or an eye may be fastened to the rope in a like manner.

A socket for wire ropes which is fairly satisfactory consists of a taper or conical cap made of iron or steel and fitted with a soft metal lining, which cap is placed round the rope end. The rope end is then brought into proper position and forcibly driven outwards against the lining within the socket, a taper plug or wedge also made of soft metal similar to the lining being inserted to hold the wire ends asunder. A bolt is also fitted which is intended to carry the load, or to connect another socket, and which passes through a double eye. This device possesses the



FIG. 79.—Splicing Wire Ropes : Second Operation.



FIG. 80.—Splicing Wire Ropes : Third Operation.

side of the rope, are surrounded by a ring, within which is placed a bridle with shoulders to bear against the ring, the strain upon the bridle tightening the wedges on the rope.

Passing the wires through a cone, turning them over, winding round the parallel layers, and fastening the ends to the rope. This cone is then placed in a socket and a ring or hook screwed in, the end of the cone being protected by a leather disc.

Clamping the rope ends between grooved plates by screw bolts passed through the edges of the plates, or by means of a single bolt longitudinally slotted to receive the rope ends. In the first arrangement a grooved tapering block is preferably inserted between one of the plates and the ropes.

Baring the rope end for a short distance, and passing an internally tapered and externally screwed ferrule over it. An expander being then driven into the end of the rope, and a cap screwed on to the ferrule.

Bleichert proposes to secure a shackle to the end of a wire rope by fitting the end of the latter, previously tinned, into a conical bush, distending the ends of the wires forming the rope, and filling the space between them with a composition of hard tin. The shackle is screwed on to the exterior of the bush.

To connect together the ends of wire ropes, the adjacent ends of the ropes are tinned and placed in conical bushes, the ends of the wires are then bent apart, the whole warmed in red-hot pincers, and the ends cast out solid with a composition of hard tin, after which the bushes are screwed to a central connecting piece.

This is practically the same method of securing the end of a wire rope in a socket as that devised nearly sixty years ago by Newall, which has been already described.

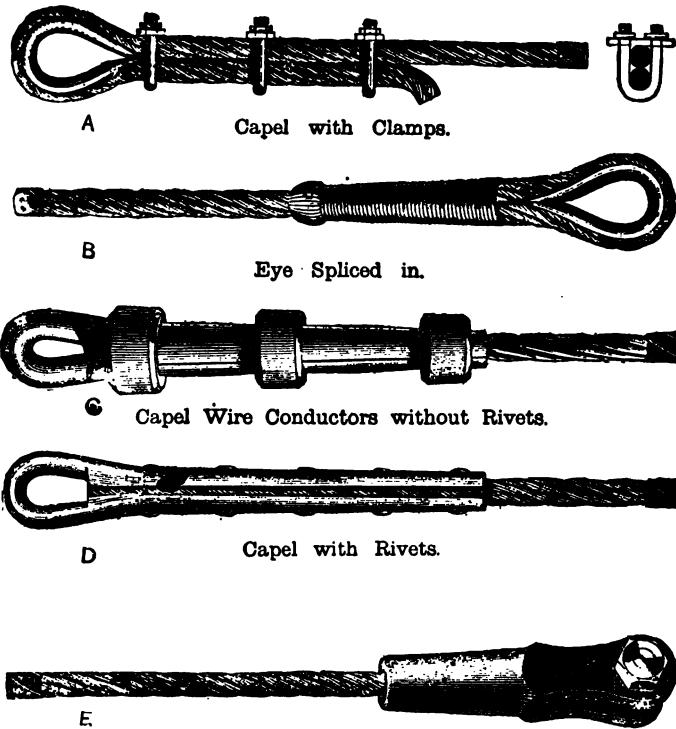


FIG. 81.—Ordinary Forms of Wire-Rope Attachments.

Ordinary Rope Attachments.

A, B, C, D, and E, Fig. 81, illustrate the ordinary forms of wire-rope attachments in most general use.

A shows an arrangement of clamps with capel. The end of the rope, it will be seen, is merely bent round a gimbal ring or eye, and then covered with the clamps. B is a capel; the eye is in this case spliced in as shown. C is a socket with hoops or rings, which latter are driven on hot to shrink and tighten when cold. D is a riveted socket, and E is a conical socket.

In the case of the three latter arrangements the end of the rope must be somewhat enlarged to a conical shape, which can be conveniently effected by turning back the wires layer by layer, and binding them down with copper wire. As the first layers will be the longest, and the others successively shorter, the desired conical shape will be ensured.

In the conical socket E the rope is first passed through the bore in the head, enlarged as above described, and drawn back until the conical enlargement engages in the conical portion of the bore.

Preserving Wire Ropes.

An important point in connection with the working of aerial or wire-rope tramways is the lubrication and other means to be adopted for preventing premature decay of the wire ropes.

As regards the preservative treatment most suitable for running and other wire ropes it may be summed up in a few words to consist essentially in a sufficiently abundant lubrication with a suitable oil, grease, or other medium, at frequent and regular intervals.

A great portion of the wear of the rope is due to the cutting action of the wires against one another, and this action can only be reduced by a judicious application of an oil capable of permeating the rope.

Tests have demonstrated that an oiled rope will stand from two to five times more bends than the same rope unoiled.

The best unguent to employ is a matter upon which some difference of opinion exists. One authority states* that he has found from practical experience on a wire ropeway, extending over a number of years, the best lubricant to be black West Virginia oil fed on to the rope by automatic lubricators, about 3 gallons per month being used in this case on a line of about 2 miles in length. On first starting working the line in question Swedish tar mixed with boiled linseed oil was tried with inferior results in every way.

Linseed oil by itself is also recommended.

The following have also been employed or recommended for the preservation or prevention of the premature decay of wire ropes :—

The application of a coating of a mixture composed of 6 parts of tar, 2 parts of linseed oil, and 2 parts of tallow, melted and mixed together, and applied to the rope whilst hot.

A coating of a solution of caoutchouc in caoutchoucine.

Passing the strands and the rope after closing through receptacles containing mica grease, glissantoline, &c., to protect the core and the strands from corrosion.

Winding a zinc wire between the steel wires to prevent rusting of the latter.

Depositing on the rope a coating of cadmium by

* See pages 106, 107.

electrolysis in a bath of ammonium sulphate, or of the double salt of cyanide of cadmium, and cyanide of potassium, the anodes being of rolled cadmium; a coating of zinc, &c., being sometimes first deposited on the rope and afterwards a coating of cadmium, or the operation reversed.

A number of machines have been devised for cleaning wire ropes and for lubricating them, and the use of some efficient cleaning and lubricating machine in connection with a running wire rope is very desirable, as the practice of applying the fresh lubricant upon the uncleaned rope, and over the previously applied oil, is not only extremely wasteful, but, owing to the possible defects in the rope being thus concealed from view, is one fraught with much danger.

One type of apparatus designed for cleaning and lubricating wire ropes comprises circular or cylindrical wire or hair brushes keyed on axles carried in a vertical frame, and two plain rollers which have spur or toothed wheels attached to them gearing with other spur or toothed wheels secured to the wire or hair brushes. The bearings are made movable to allow of the introduction of the rope between the brushes, and screws for regulating the pressure of the brushes, and rollers engaging the rope are also provided; the frictional contact of the rollers against the rope imparts the necessary rotary motion to the circular brushes. As soon as the rope has been satisfactorily cleaned the wire brushes are removed, and are replaced by hair brushes, or the latter are replaced by barrels or drums covered with spongy material and kept supplied with lubricant from an oil reservoir, box, or hopper, or the brushing and lubricating opera-

Tests have demonstrated that an oiled rope will stand from two to five times more bends than the same rope unoiled.

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Winding a zinc wire between the steel wires to prevent rusting of the latter.

Depositing on the rope a coating of cadmium by

* See pages 106, 107.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

To Remove a Kink from a Wire Rope.

In transporting wire ropes in mountainous districts, more especially when such transportation has to be effected upon the backs of mules,* they are very liable to get kinked.

To remove a short kink successfully it is recommended to fasten two clamps to the rope, one on either side of the kink, with just room to use a mallet freely. Then by unbending the kink in the direction in which it is formed, whilst at the same time twisting the rope with the clamps into proper shape, and setting down with a mallet, the worst kink can be taken out so that it cannot be noticed. Trying to pull or hammer out a kink will only make it worse, and weaken the rope more than if it were left in.

Estimate for Wire-Rope Tramway.

The following particulars are recommended by Mr Carrington to be sent when a definite estimate for a wire-rope tramway is required :—

Length of line from end to end.

Does the line go straight from end to end? If not, state the number and degrees of angles.†

* See page 105.

† It is recommended in all cases where possible that the tramways should run in a straight line from end to end. See page 20.

Approximate section of ground to be passed over?*

The quantity to be carried per hour, and the character of material to be transported?

Is steam or water power available, and if so, state amount?

Is timber available on the spot for the construction of terminal frames and posts?†

For the guidance of those getting out such particulars, it may be stated that any divergence from the straight line should be made in the form of an angle, and not in a curve; and where motive power is available at the point where this divergence is made, the angle can be constructed without additional cost.

Where possible it is preferred to place the driving power at the delivering terminus of the tramway, but this is not essential.

The most convenient apportionment of the loads is as follows:—

For a 50 ton line 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. load.

| | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| „ 100 „ | 120 „ | 170 „ |
| „ 200 „ | 170 „ | 250 „ |
| „ 300 „ | 400 „ | 440 „ |

These loads are not absolutely necessary, but when adopted will enable the cheapest form of tramway to be used.

Approximate Price List for Wire-Rope Tramways on the Endless Rope System (Carrington).

The following list will enable the reader to form an idea of the cost of any tramway he may contemplate

* If possible a detailed section should be sent, but in many cases a simple pen and ink sketch giving the leading dimensions is sufficient. See page 20.

† The above portions are recommended to be constructed in timber, but where necessary can be supplied in iron or steel.

erecting, but as the price varies greatly according to the ground passed over and the material to be transported, it must be borne in mind that the amounts given are purely approximate.

| | 50 Ton per Ten Hours Line. | 100 Ton per Ten Hours Line. | 200 Ton per Ten Hours Line. |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Rope, pulleys, and rolling stock for a length not exceeding 1 mile, per mile - - - - - | £ 310 | £ 460 | £ 580 |
| 2. Driving and tightening gears with shunt rails for a tramway, 1 mile or less in length - - - - - | 60 | 130 | 170 |
| 3. Rope, pulleys, and rolling stock for a length not exceeding 3 miles, but over 1 mile, per mile - - - - - | 340 | 490 | 620 |
| 4. Driving and tightening gears with shunt rails for a tramway not exceeding 3 miles in length, but over 1 mile - - - - - | 120 | 250 | 300 |
| 5. Angles giving any degree of deviation, each - - - - - | 25 | 35 | 45 |
| 6. Packing, &c., about - - - - - | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 |

To which must be added the cost of wood posts and engine power. The former average about thirty per mile, and on level ground are about 15 feet high, costing from £4 to £5 each; irregularities of level will cause a corresponding variation in the heights of the posts.

The amount of engine power necessary varies under all circumstances. Reference to the descriptions of lines at work will give a fair idea of the power required for various services.

It must be understood that the wood frames for carrying the terminal gears and shunt rails are not included in the above prices. But otherwise these prices would usually be found to be rather in excess of a final estimate made on receipt of full particulars.

Tramways for lengths under half a mile should be specially estimated for.

To illustrate the proper method of estimating from above prices, the following examples will be found useful, viz. :—

1. Cost required for a tramway three-quarters of a mile long to carry 50 tons per ten hours with one angle.

Rope, pulleys, and rolling stock as per No. 1, £310 per mile, or for three-quarters of a mile, £232. 10s., and terminal gear, &c., as per No. 2, £60, and with curve as per No. 5, £25. Total cost, £317. 10s.

2. Cost required of a tramway 2 miles long to carry 100 tons per ten hours as per No. 3. Rope, pulleys, and rolling stock will cost £980, and as per No. 4, driving gear, &c., will cost £250. Total, £1,230.

Packing is only necessary for export.

The cost of several of the different installations described in previous chapters has been also given, which will assist in forming a rough estimate of the probable outlay that would be required for the erection of a wire-rope tramway in various situations, and to perform certain specific duties, and the working expenses of the lines which have been likewise added, in several instances, will enable an idea to be gained of the possible saving, in the cost of the transportation of materials, that could be effected by the use of an aerial or wire-rope tramway.

Flexible Steel Wire Ropes (Bullivant).

| Flexible Steel Wire Rope, 6 Strands, each 12 Wires. | | | | Extra Flexible Steel Wire Rope, 6 Strands, each 24 Wires. | | | | Special Extra Flexible Steel Wire Rope. | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Size Circumference. Inches. | Weight per Fathom. Lbs. oz. | Guaranteed Breaking Strain. Tons. | Diameter of Barrel or Sheave round which it may be at a slow speed worked. | Weight per Fathom. Lbs. oz. | Guaranteed Breaking Strain. Tons. | Weight per Fathom. Lbs. oz. | Guaranteed Breaking Strain. Tons. | Weight per Fathom. Lbs. oz. | Guaranteed Breaking Strain. Tons. | Weight per Fathom. Lbs. oz. | Size Circumference. Inches. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 10 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 0 14 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 1 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 5 | 4 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 9 | 1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | ... | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 0 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 8 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2 | 2 2 | 7 | 12 | 3 8 | 11 | 4 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 2 | 2 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 8 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 15 | 15 | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 3 | 12 | 15 | 5 9 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 12 | 15 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 | 20 | 7 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 3 | 6 4 | 18 | 18 | 8 3 | 23 | 8 | 26 | 26 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 1 | 22 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 6 | 27 | 10 | 30 | 30 | ... | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 4 | 26 | 21 | 10 9 | 33 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 | 36 | ... | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | 11 4 | 33 | 24 | 13 10 | 42 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | 48 | ... | 4 | 4 |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 7 | 39 | 27 | 17 12 | 55 | 19 | 60 | 60 | ... | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | 21 10 | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 77 | 77 | ... | 5 | 5 |
| 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | 24 12 | 80 | 28 | 90 | 90 | ... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 123 | 123 | ... | 6 | 6 |
| 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 136 | 136 | ... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 150 | 150 | ... | 7 | 7 |
| 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 167 | 167 | ... | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 189 | 194 | ... | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | ... | 247 | ... | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | 306 | ... | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 | ... | 370 | ... | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 | ... | 440 | ... | 12 | 12 |

In these Flexible Rope Tables, the wire is calculated as taking a breaking strain of 90 tons to the square inch; ropes made of wire which is calculated above that will take a proportionately higher breaking strain.

General Table of Round Wire Ropes (Bullivant).

BREAKING STRAINS AND EQUIVALENT SIZES AND WEIGHTS OF ROPEs.

Sizes of Ropes and Approximate Weights per Fathom.

| Circumference of Rope in Inches. | Calculated Breaking Strains of Ropes. | | Weight of Rope per Fathom to give Breaking Strain shown. | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Best Selected "Extra Strong" Steel Wire. | Best Selected "Steel Pough" | Best Selected "Steel Wire." | Best Selected "Steel Wire." |
| 6 ⁴ | 6 ⁸ | 150 | Lbs. about | Lbs. about |
| 6 | 6 ² | 139 | ... ... ... ... | ... ... ... ... |
| 5 ⁸ | 6 ³ | 128 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 5 ⁶ | 6 ¹ | 118 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 5 ⁴ | 6 ⁴ | 110 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 5 ² | 6 | 100 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 5 | 5 ³ | 93 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 4 ⁸ | 5 ² | 88 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 4 ⁶ | 5 ¹ | 85 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 4 ⁴ | 5 ⁴ | 80 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 4 ² | 5 | 75 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 3 ⁸ | 4 ³ | 70 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 3 ⁶ | 4 ² | 65 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 3 ⁴ | 4 ¹ | 60 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 3 ² | 4 | 58 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 2 ⁸ | 3 ¹ | 55 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 2 ⁶ | 3 ⁰ | 52 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 2 ⁴ | 3 ² | 50 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 2 ² | 3 ¹ | 48 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 1 ⁸ | 2 ⁰ | 44 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 1 ⁶ | 1 ⁷ | 43 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 1 ⁴ | 1 ⁶ | 41 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 1 ² | 1 ⁵ | 39 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 1 ⁰ | 1 ⁴ | 37 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 8 ⁸ | 1 ³ | 35 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 8 ⁶ | 1 ² | 34 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 8 ⁴ | 1 ¹ | 31 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 8 ² | 1 ⁰ | 31 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 6 ⁸ | 4 ¹ | 45 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 6 ⁶ | 4 ¹ | 45 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 6 ⁴ | 4 ¹ | 45 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 6 ² | 4 ¹ | 45 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |
| 6 | 4 ¹ | 45 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... |

Breaking Strains of Steel Wire (Ryland).

| S.W.G. | Annealed. | Bright. |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 0000000 | 13,611 | 20,310 |
| 0000000 | 11,722 | 17,583 |
| 0000000 | 10,159 | 15,243 |
| 0000000 | 8,712 | 13,067 |
| 0000000 | 7,534 | 11,302 |
| 0000000 | 6,593 | 9,891 |
| 0000000 | 5,726 | 8,573 |
| 1 | 4,901 | 7,351 |
| 2 | 4,127 | 6,221 |
| 3 | 3,458 | 5,187 |
| 4 | 2,930 | 4,395 |
| 5 | 2,447 | 3,672 |
| 6 | 2,007 | 3,011 |
| 7 | 1,668 | 2,530 |
| 8 | 1,393 | 2,091 |
| 9 | 1,130 | 1,694 |
| 10 | 893 | 1,339 |
| 11 | 734 | 1,099 |
| 12 | 590 | 884 |
| 13 | 461 | 691 |
| 14 | 349 | 523 |
| 15 | 284 | 424 |
| 16 | 223 | 334 |
| 17 | 170 | 256 |
| 18 | 128 | 188 |
| 19 | 87 | 130 |
| 20 | 72 | 106 |

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